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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1872. NO. 124.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

A Busy Day in Both Houses.

Large Number of Bills Disposed Of.

MR. GRAY SWORN IN AS SENATOR.

Bill Regulating Loaning of State Funds Passed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

The bill relative to judicial districts and increasing the Supreme Judges to seven was reported with amendments. The bill providing offices for county School Superintendents was reported negatively. The bill authorizing Mount Washington borough to borrow money was reported negatively, because the courts have power. The bills incorporating the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham, and the Shoe and Leather Bank of Pittsburgh, were reported with amendments impending the personal liability clause, restricting them in the amount they may borrow, and limiting them in holding real estate.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Anderson, Securing married women their separate earnings; supplement for the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Humphreys, Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railroad to mortgage the road to extend its buildings; supplement to the act for grading Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Dill, Relative to executors and administrators, which extends the act of 1834 to lunatics and habitual drunkards.

By Mr. Welsh, Supplement to the act allowing parties in interest to testify, extending the same to executors and administrators.

Mr. Dill introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Enrolment and Revision to report by Thursday next on the bills for refitting the halls of the House and Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Billingfelt, a resolution instructing the Judiciary General Committee to inquire and report whether the charges against the Eclectic Medical College and Philadelphia University are true, and if they will work a forfeiture of their charter, or whether it is a matter for the courts. Adopted.

Bills Acted Upon.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the bill relative to unclaimed deposits was postponed.

The Butler Oil and Pipe Company bill passed to a third reading. The bill authorizing the State Superintendent to appoint three trustees on behalf of the State on the state normal school board was supported by Messrs. Anderson and White, and passed.

The Supreme Court Supplement.

Mr. White called up the supplement increasing the Supreme Court Judges to seven, and authorizing their election by cumulative voting.

Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment reducing the number to six.

Mr. Wallace moved the postponement of the bill and it was postponed. Carried.

Mr. White called up the bill establishing a State Board of two persons, for the examination and licensing of druggists, to be appointed by the Governor, license fee thirty dollars. The bill was treated with some levity by Messrs. Mumma, Strang and Billingfelt, and Mr. Anderson joocosely moved an amendment providing for the Allopathic and one Homoepathic member of the Board, which was further amended by Mr. Strang providing for such Board in each county.

Mr. Gray Sworn In.

Pending the discussion returns of the election in the Fourth District, Philadelphia, were announced as 12,312 for Gray and 11,421 for McClure, and Mr. Gray was immediately sworn in by order of the Speaker.

The druggists' bill was then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gray received the congratulations of the Republican Senators.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Taylor, of Allegheny, and Meek, of Center, were appointed additional members of the Rothermel Pictures Committee.

Public Bills Passed.

The following House public bills were passed: Authorizing assignors of insurance policies to sue in their own names; regulating execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights, by requiring the writing or printing thereon of the words "given for a patent," under penalty of misdemeanor and fine and imprisonment; also, the Treasury bill, requiring the Sinking Fund Commissioners to notify annually, commencing in 1873, by circular, all State and National Banks that on the second Monday of April they will open, in the presence of the Governor, proposals for becoming depositories of the State funds, bidders at the highest rate of interest to be chosen, who shall report monthly and never hold half the amount of their bonds; the State Treasurer to report monthly to the Auditor General. The bill was favored warmly by Messrs. White, Cooper and others, and opposed by Messrs. Elliott, Lemon and others. It passed by 62 to 30.

A DESPERATE BOY.

A Youth of Seventeen Shoots Prof. Wilson, in Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 1, 1872.

About three o'clock this afternoon Thomas McGiffin shot Prof. Wilson, Principal of the Union School. The Professor had refused to deliver a note from McGiffin to one of the young lady pupils, and on being ordered from the premises, McGiffin drew a revolver and shot him. The ball entered above the hip, and was thought at first it had passed through the bowels; but it is now supposed that it has only inflicted a very serious flesh wound. McGiffin is a son of Col. Norton McGiffin, one of our most highly respected citizens, and is about seventeen years of age.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Committee Adjourn to Washington —Loss to the Government in the Examination of Baggage $100,000.

NEW YORK, February 1.—At the Custom House investigation this morning, a letter was read from Wm. Perkins, of Dover, N. H., offering to give information if he were subpœnaed. Senator Howe said Gens. Porter and Babcock could be examined in Washington. The Senator's duties called him to that city. Mr. Casserly objected to adjourning to Washington. It was then agreed by vote, four to two, to examine Gens. Babcock and Porter in Washington.

Mr. Rogers testified that weigher Thompson returned the weight of coal of his firm considerably in excess of the actual weight. This was because he refused to give the weigher certain gifts which he desired.

Jno. C. Hopper testified to abuses connected with the examination of foreign baggage, and said the loss to the government from these frauds were estimated at $100,000.

Mr. Bixby stated the whole profits of the North river general order business at $60,000 to $75,000 annually. His relations with Col. Lee were friendly. There have been complaints about the general order business, and the only remedy is to divide it among a number of stores; to give steamships their own general order stores would afford good facilities for smuggling. Witness has always been a Democrat, and Grinnell and Lee knew it. Adjourned.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Frightful Accident Near Mauch Chunk, Pa.—A Broken Rail Precipitates a Passenger Train Over an Embankment—The Wrecked Cars Catch Fire—Eight Persons Lose Their Lives —Eighteen Injured.

SCRANTON, PA., February 1.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rockport, a few miles below Mauch Chunk, by reason of a rail breaking, precipitating the train over an embankment about thirty feet high, wrecking the cars, which were set on fire by the stoves. Four of the passengers were instantly killed, and four more have since died of their injuries, and some eighteen others are more or less wounded. Among the killed is the wife of Prof. Lewis Prutzeffin, of Wilkesbarre. Judge Dana, law justice of Luzerne county, had his arm and shoulder broken. Among the killed were also a colored woman and her two children.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.

ALL KINDS OF ITEMS.

The trustees of the Market Savings Bank have concluded to offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of Conklin.

It appears that the bill of Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, for rooms, attendance, upon the occasion of the assassination of Colonel Fisk, when a large portion of the house was literally monopolized by sympathizing friends of the murdered man, was only $500 instead of $2,500 as has been reported, and has been paid within a few days.

The windows of Tobias's jewelry establishment, in the Bowery, were robbed this afternoon, and the proprietor severely wounded by one of the thieves, whom he attempted to arrest.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for January.

Reduction During Month $5,633,511.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt bearing interest in coin—principal	$1,852,150,200
Interest	30,396,795
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—principal	34,978,000
Interest	173,293
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—principal	1,709,897
Interest	283,701
Debt bearing no interest—principal	434,719,698
Unclaimed interest	13,814
Total debt—principal	$2,323,548,295
Interest	30,868,605
Total	$2,354,416,900
Cash in Treasury—coin	103,371,731
Currency	12,840,271
Total	$116,212,002
Debt less cash in the Treasury February 1st, 1872	$2,238,204,899
January 1st, 1872	2,243,838,411
Decrease of debt during the past month	5,633,511
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871	$2,503,897
Decrease of debt from March 1st, 1869, to February 1st, 1871	204,754,413
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,040
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,440,125
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,190,915

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute among the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer Kearsarge while engaged in the capture and destruction of the Alabama, the sum of $100,000 as prize money, in lieu of the bounty authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, provided the money shall not be paid to the assignees of mariners, but only to themselves or their legal representatives.

By Mr. KELLOGG, establishing a drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American built vessels; also, increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum.

Mr. LOGAN called up the pending resolution for the reconsideration of the vote by which the Chicago relief bill was passed; and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the amnesty bill came up.

Mr. CARPENTER, while not hungering and thirsting after the passage of the amnesty bill, supposed that this bill would pass in some form. He hoped, however, that those who desired amnesty should take the supplementary civil rights bill with it. Everybody knew that this amnesty bill was really a bill to reinforce the Democratic party, and before passing it, it would be well to know what were the intentions of that party in dealing with the colored men of the South. He believed that within three months from the passage of a bill relieving Jeff. Davis of his disabilities, he [Davis] would be elected to the Senate. He [Carpenter] would vote for the bill himself, but he wanted to have it amended, and at the proper time would offer a substitute leaving out the provisions applicable to churches, but retaining that relating to schools.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said the Sumner amendment was to be put upon the Amnesty bill for the purpose of defeating it. Those who insisted on the amendment knew well that the Southern people would rather do without amnesty than accept it, saddled with such a provision. He then discussed at great length the history of the doctrine of secession, and the unconstitutional acts of the Republican party, winding up with the announcement that, having been born in a land of freedom, he would go down to his grave in the assertion of the rights of free thought and free speech.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate was resumed on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means as to the transactions of the Freedmen's Bank.

Mr. MAYNARD, of the Committee, made an elaborate argument in defense of the Secretary and in support of the resolution of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, followed, and asked what sort of an outcry the Democrats of the House would have raised if Secretary had refused the offer of foreign bankers to take one hundred and thirty-five millions of the public debt at four per cent., and had continued to pay six per cent.? What answer would it have been for the Secretary to say that he found a difference of opinion among lawyers on an immaterial point of law, and that he thought he had better not do it until Congress should construe that immaterial point of law? They would have had a country ring with the story that the Secretary of the Treasury, rather than reduce the interest of the bonds in the hands of his pets, had, on an immaterial point of law, paid six per cent. while eminent bankers of Europe were clamoring for five per cent. bonds. He went on to ridicule Mr. Cox's pretensions to public virtue in the matter, contrasting with it the ring frauds of New York, and referring to what Mr. Cox had spoken at the meeting in New York in favor of the re-election of Mike Norton, Tweed's lieutenant, to the Senate of the State of New York.

Mr. COX said that in his speech on that occasion he had condemned the ring frauds. He hoped that the corruption of the men who had managed public affairs in New York city to the humiliation of the Democratic party would not form a justification in the House of Representatives for this syndicate transaction. As to Mike Norton, he had presented the only opposition to the city charter in the Senate, and it could not be charged to him by the Republicans, who were purchased.

Mr. KELLEY said he had to resume the floor.

Mr. COX said it was time. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY would not pause to ask who had bought up Republicans, but they were bought up by the largess and from the millions stolen by Tweed, Norton & Co.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—They were cheap men.

Mr. KELLEY—That was not necessarily so, as a man who stole twenty million dollars could afford to buy pretty high priced men as politicians go. [Laughter.] He did not mean to assail Mr. Cox, who was pure in personal character, but who was nevertheless a partisan.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, closed the debate, and apologized for addressing the House at this late stage of such a dry debate, his justification for it being that if the charges made against the Secretary of the Treasury—that he had made the transaction with that syndicate in defiance of law—were true, and if the House pronounced it true, that fact would deal a blow at the credit of the nation more severe than any it had sustained even from rebellion and war. He proceeded to defend the Secretary, and said he had victoriously shown that he had not violated, but had executed the law. Supposing that the syndicate had made such profits as gentlemen had alleged, and had made them at the expense of the government—which was not the case—what profit had the United States made out of the transaction? In negotiating $200,000,000 of five per cent. bonds and withdrawing the same amount of six per cent. bonds, it had a saving of $2,000,000 a year, or twenty millions at the end of ten years. That put all interest would make $20,000,000 at the end of ten years. The present value of that saving was $14,840,000. The benefit of the success of funding that $200,000,000 was not to end here. It had so strengthened American credit abroad as to render it certain that the balance of the debt could be funded at four per cent. In that connection he read a letter of Assistant Secretary Richardson, dated London, 30th December, relating a conversation which the writer had had recently with the Governor of the Bank of England, who in speaking of the funding that had so far already thought that the debt could not be funded, but that now it had been shown that the resources of the country were so immense, and our determination to maintain its credit so fixed and settled, that we should soon be able to borrow money at four per cent.

The vote was taken and the resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law, was adopted by a strict party vote, yeas 110, nays 86.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. After the committee had got through forty pages of the bill, and while there was still thirty pages unread, an arrangement was made that the committee should rise and report the bill, allowing certain amendments to be offered in the House.

Mr. TAFFE offered an amendment providing that no payment shall be made to tribes that are at war with the United States, but that if portions of such tribes shall remain at peace and observe their treaty obligations, payment may be made to such portion *pro rata*, and also providing that all appropriations for Indians shall be liable to payment for depredations committed by any of those tribes.

Without disposing of this other amendment the House adjourned.

STATE POLITICS.

It is said that a majority of the Democratic State Central Committee favor the selection of the city of Reading as the place for holding their State Convention.

The Republicans of Clearfield county will meet on the 16th inst., to choose a delegate to represent them in the State Convention.

The Democrats of Altoona have nominated for Mayor, William Murray; for City Treasurer, John H. Carr.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Second Day of the Religious Amendment Convention—Animated Discussion.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—The National Convention in favor of a religious amendment to the Constitution met this morning, Dr. Browne, of Titusville, in the chair. The Committee on Business reported in favor of allowing the remonstrance of E. Abbott to be read. Mr. Abbott did not read his remonstrance, but made a few remarks vindicating its character, to which Rev. A. D. Mayo briefly replied and the discussion was then stopped by a motion to have the remonstrance referred to Dr. Mayo with instructions to present it, with his reply, for publication, together with the resolutions presented last evening, which were then taken up and discussed and passed with slight amendments. In the third resolution the word State was stricken out so as not to limit to the State laws.

The discussion on the resolution in regard to the Bible in schools was somewhat extended. Rev. H. George made the point that the question of the legality of the requirement to have the Bible read in the public schools was now pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and would, if possible, be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, although Justice Strong, chairman of the committee, and other Christian men were desirous of giving the Bible to the children of the country, yet they would be obliged to decide the matter according to constitutional law, and in the Constitution of the United States there is no clause recognizing either religion or morality, and therefore the enemies of the Bible have much to hope for when the question comes before that Court. The substance of Abbott's remonstrance was that this proposed amendment would have a tendency to create an aristocracy of Christians; would incite persecution, would render incapable of holding office all citizens who could not subscribe to the principles of Christianity. He warned the delegates that the surest way to secure the ruin of the country and of Christian religion itself was to engraft the creed of it into the Constitution of the United States.

Rev. A. D. Mayor replied. He said Mr. Abbott's protest contained the gist of the popular objection to the movement—that a nation will be bound to deny all political rights to all who do not believe in Christianity, and will consequently persecution and finally a bloody war. It seemed strange that such calamities should be foretold. For what? This Convention is to put into the Federal Constitution what is already incorporated in nearly all State constitutions. The constitution of Ohio, under which Mr. Abbott lives, contains every idea proposed for the National charter. Has he suffered persecution? Is there any fear of Mr. Abbott's class of thinkers was, that they do not understand the character of the American people, or that the government is not a logic machine, that takes up one abstract proposition from the constitution, and without regard to the great principles of history and reason, rides that out to chaos. The American government is practical, and so far from being oppressive. No government ever acknowledged the complete spiritual and political rights of men. Until Christianity, with its law of universal love and liberty, had inspired the souls of the people of the United States to make such a government. Mr. Abbott denounce Christianity, and even threaten a new rebellion, with no one to molest him or make him afraid. The people of the United States says, leave religion to the churches, so far as creeds and ecclesiastical polity are concerned, but they acknowledge the obligation of obedience to God, and live up to the highest morality known to men or State, which under the influence of Christianity has made Christian morality the ideal of every civilized State. Missouri, after the rebellion, formed a new Constitution and put in its preamble a more full acknowledgment of dependence on God than any State had ever done, thanking God for saving them from the rebellion. They did not disfranchise disbelievers, but enfranchised the very rebels they thanked God for delivering them from. So Union of Church and State followed, for they gave the most tremendous guarantees of religious liberty. This the people of the United States will finally do. They will persecute no man, and they mean to seek to destroy the inheritance of American freedom, and he will be destroyed. [Applause.]

The Committee on Enrollment reported more than two hundred and fifty delegates from ten different States—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Mr. McAllerton introduced the subject of the necessity of money. Prof. Milligan said it would be cowardly to turn back now. But a forward movement required money. The sum of $750 was collected.

Pending the collection Rev. Chancey Barnes, of Athens, Ohio, took the stand and was proceeding to show by chart the principles that belong to the Constitution of the United States. One of the peculiarities of this was that the preachers should have no salaries. He was called to order. Prof. Sloan said his chart was an absurdity.

Mr. Barnes hoped the spirit of prejudice would be cast out of the Convention. [He was speaking in the Universalist church.] Rev. Mr. Barnes has built a spiritualist temple in Athens county. *Rep.*]

Mr. Barnes hoped the spirit of prejudice would be cast out of the Convention. [He was speaking in the Universalist church.] Rev. Mr. Barnes has built a spiritualist temple in Athens county. *Rep.*] If the Spirit of God which actuated the man in Athens county could enter the heart of persons present, the contribution would become liberal.

A Voice—What church do you belong to?

Mr. Barnes—I don't belong to any church on earth, man-given governments. I believe in the government of the Lord Jesus Christ. I want you to understand I am talking against the spirit of prejudice.

The chairman called him to order. A scene of disorder prevailed, amid which were cries of "stop him," "put him out." When quiet was restored, Mr. Barnes said he had been criticised, and as Paul said, had been caught up. He would now come down. [Laughter.]

An extract of papers prepared by Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, New York, on the impossibility of State neutrality in morals and religion was read. The State he defined as a power of force and executive authority in jurisdiction over a certain portion of the earth, acknowledging no superior, unless it be God. It assumes to determine public good and claims the prerogative of sovereignty. Of moral person, defines crime, makes unlimited use of force, banishes, imprisons, puts to death; it must regulate social relation, may raise or elevate the family, may favor monogamic union, instead of the institution God has appointed as conservative beyond all others of human virtue. The State of necessity must be for or against religion and Christianity. Absolute neutrality not allow neutrality. The logic of even the last thirty years has shown this. The assaults of unbelief are assuming more serious forms. Unbelief assails the very being of God in any sense, his moral or religious status. The paper was long, but was well received. The Convention closed its session to-night.

At the evening session the committee on nomination of officers reported the following for the ensuing year: President—Judge Wm. Strong, U. S. Supreme Court. Vice Presidents—Gov. Washburne, Mass.; Gov. Harvey, Ks.; Gov. Padelford, R. I.; ex-Gov. McClurg, Mo.; Lieut. Gov. Cunback, Ind.; Judge Murray, New York Supreme Court; Judge Hogans, Superior Court, Cincinnati; Feffx R. Brunot, Pennsylvania; John Alexander, Philadelphia; Charles G. Nasero, Boston; Thomas Bicknell, Common public schools, Rhode Island; James W. Taylor, New York; Prof. Lewis, Union College, New York; Edward S. Toby, Boston; Bishop Easthurne, Ohio; Bishop Cummings, Kentucky; President Bryan, Oberlin College, Ohio; President Merrick, Ohio Wesleyan University; President Cummings, Wesleyan University, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Mayo, Cincinnati; Bishop Morris, Ohio; Bishop Dr. McIlvain, New Jersey; Prof. Stoddard, Wooster, O., University; Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Blanchard, President Wheaton College, Illinois; Dr. Hart, Principal State Normal School, New Jersey; Bishop Kerfoot, Pennsylvania; Bishop Huntington, New York; Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn; Bishop Scott, Delaware; Prof. Seeley, Amherst College, Massachusetts; Bishop McIlvain, Ohio; President Minor, Tuft's College, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Edwards, Illinois; General Secretary—Rev. Dr. McAllister, New York. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson. Philadelphia. Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia. Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Philadelphia. Executive Committee—B. H. Sterling, Joshua Complant, John Alexander, James S. Martin, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Robt. Taylor, Wm. McKnight, Thos. Walker, Thos. Brown, Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. S. Owens, Pennsylvania; Henry Harrison, George Silver, Robt. B. Maxwell, Wm. Neely, Walter T. Miller, James Wiggins, Henry O'Neill, Hugh Carlisle and Rev. Sproals, York; D. B. Chestnut, Pittsburgh; Henry Martin, Cincinnati. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Chicago Free Duty Bill.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—The St. Louis Board of Trade, after considering the question of relief to Chicago by admitting building and other materials free of duty, unanimously.

Resolved, That the merchants, manufacturers and importers of St. Louis, through this board, respectfully represent that the proposed measure of relief is unpracticable and unjust, in this: that it would unsettle values, complicate the collection of revenue, open a field for fraud, and place the principle of relief upon a few classes, while it should be borne equitably and alike by all.

Resolved, That any aid that Congress in its wisdom may deem proper to extend should be by direct appropriation from the national treasury, by which process Congress and the whole country will know the exact amount contributed, and every interest will bear its proportion of a national tax to rebuild Chicago.

The Merchants' Exchange also passed resolutions to-day expressing deep sympathy with Chicago in her distress, but believing it impossible to frame a bill remitting duties on imports that will relieve actual sufferers without opening the doors to gross and stupendous frauds, deem it their duty to declare to Senators and Representatives in Congress that it is the unanimous opinion of the Exchange that the interest of the manufacturing industries of the west demand that the bill now pending shall not become a law.

MADISON, February 1.—The Legislature today adopted a joint resolution instructing the Wisconsin Representatives in Congress to vote against the passage of the bill to allow importation of building material for use in rebuilding Chicago free of duty.

In Detroit, yesterday, a man and girl were bitten by a mad dog.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Colfax and the Vice Presidency.

He Takes No Part in the Struggle.

Amendments to Steamboat Bill Rejected.

Fate of the Chicago Relief Bill Uncertain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1872.

Mr. Colfax and the Vice Presidency.

The paragraphs floating around representing that a bitter contest is in progress between the friends of Mr. Colfax and Senator Wilson do injustice to both these gentlemen. The Vice President has carefully refrained from even the appearance of taking part in any controversy over the matter, and his relations are entirely cordial with Mr. Wilson and with his friends; and if he were nominated, Mr. Colfax would give him a warm support. The position of the Vice President upon the question of re-nomination is understood by his personal friends to be exactly this: He did fully expect his official life to close with the present term, and his letter announcing that was written in entire good faith. Upon his return to Washington at the opening of this session, many Republicans from the South and East went to him and insisted that he should agree that if his name were again presented at the next Convention, he should not object to its use, and that it was deemed important by many prominent men in the party that there should be no change in the old ticket. To such appeals Mr. Colfax finally replied that he was first for the nomination of Gen. Grant, knowing, as he did, how unjustly criticized the President had been, and how faithful and patriotic his administration had been. As for himself, he could not ask a renomination or use any effort to obtain it, nor antagonize any of those who were suggested for it; but if it was thought best to nominate the old ticket, it would be a political duty not to decline. This is Mr. Colfax's exact position, as understood by his personal friends.

A Fight About a Bridge.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads considered this morning the bill for the erection of a new railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa. Opposing counsel were heard, and an exciting scene occurred between James F. Joy and Lyman Elmore, attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Great feeling has been manifested over this bill, but it is understood amendments will be adopted satisfactory to all parties.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The Committee on Public Buildings have had considerable argument with that of Appropriations, the latter claiming that all bills authorizing expenditures must first be considered by them. The former committee have decided to ask the passage of a rule providing for direct action by the House upon measures that it reports, and making it the subsequent duty of the Appropriation Committee to report a bill with the necessary appropriation.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Committee on Commerce have considered two of the proposed amendments to the steamboat bill, and rejected both. The first related to informers. The amendment did not, as in the old law, give them half of the fine, and the Committee decided to retain the clause giving them this share. The second modified the authority of Inspectors at their discretion to prescribe additional safeguards against fire and other dangers. The Committee have retained the clause giving them this power.

On Thursday of next week Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson will give their views upon the revival of American shipping and the establishment of a merchant marine before the House Committee on Commerce.

Investigation of National Bank Suspensions.

The report of Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Banking and Currency committee, for authority to send for persons and papers to investigate suspensions of national banks in New York, excites considerable talk among old members, in view of the fact that when Mr. Hooper, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, investigated the failure of the Merchants National Bank of this city, he prevented the printing both of the report and the evidence taken in the case, and succeeded in preventing action to be done by a large majority. The suppression was attained by the quiet entering of a motion to reconsider, which did not attract attention. High officials in the treasury at that time and prominent financial operators were involved.

The Bateman Affair.

The Attorney General has received a letter from the author of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, giving the name of George R. Sage as the author of the communications in that paper over the signature of "Richmond," relating to the affairs of the District Attorney's office. The following is the text of Mr. Bateman's letter, dated January 19th, to the Attorney General, sent under cover to Senator Sherman, and asking for an investigation:

"SIR: I inclose newspaper slips taken from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, containing discussions of my administration of this office, and making charges against me of misconduct and abuse of my powers, with a view to the favor and aid of a lawyer of this city, formerly a partner of mine in his practice. The character of the publication is indorsed by the *Gazette* as demanding investigation. I cannot submit without neutrality. The logic of even the last thirty years has shown this. The assaults of unbelief are assuming more serious forms. Unbelief assails the very being of God in any sense, his moral or religious status. The paper was long, but was well received. The Convention closed its session to-night.

At the evening session the committee on nomination of officers reported the following for the ensuing year: President—Judge Wm. Strong, U. S. Supreme Court. Vice Presidents—Gov. Washburne, Mass.; Gov. Harvey, Ks.; Gov. Padelford, R. I.; ex-Gov. McClurg, Mo.; Lieut. Gov. Cunback, Ind.; Judge Murray, New York Supreme Court; Judge Hogans, Superior Court, Cincinnati; Feffx R. Brunot, Pennsylvania; John Alexander, Philadelphia; Charles G. Nasero, Boston; Thomas Bicknell, Common public schools, Rhode Island; James W. Taylor, New York; Prof. Lewis, Union College, New York; Edward S. Toby, Boston; Bishop Easthurne, Ohio; Bishop Cummings, Kentucky; President Bryan, Oberlin College, Ohio; President Merrick, Ohio Wesleyan University; President Cummings, Wesleyan University, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Mayo, Cincinnati; Bishop Morris, Ohio; Bishop Dr. McIlvain, New Jersey; Prof. Stoddard, Wooster, O., University; Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Blanchard, President Wheaton College, Illinois; Dr. Hart, Principal State Normal School, New Jersey; Bishop Kerfoot, Pennsylvania; Bishop Huntington, New York; Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn; Bishop Scott, Delaware; Prof. Seeley, Amherst College, Massachusetts; Bishop McIlvain, Ohio; President Minor, Tuft's College, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Edwards, Illinois; General Secretary—Rev. Dr. McAllister, New York. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson. Philadelphia. Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia. Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Philadelphia. Executive Committee—B. H. Sterling, Joshua Complant, John Alexander, James S. Martin, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Robt. Taylor, Wm. McKnight, Thos. Walker, Thos. Brown, Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. S. Owens, Pennsylvania; Henry Harrison, George Silver, Robt. B. Maxwell, Wm. Neely, Walter T. Miller, James Wiggins, Henry O'Neill, Hugh Carlisle and Rev. Sproals, York; D. B. Chestnut, Pittsburgh; Henry Martin, Cincinnati. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Chicago Free Duty Bill.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—The St. Louis Board of Trade, after considering the question of relief to Chicago by admitting building and other materials free of duty, unanimously.

Resolved, That the merchants, manufacturers and importers of St. Louis, through this board, respectfully represent that the proposed measure of relief is unpracticable and unjust, in this: that it would unsettle values, complicate the collection of revenue, open a field for fraud, and place the principle of relief upon a few classes, while it should be borne equitably and alike by all.

Resolved, That any aid that Congress in its wisdom may deem proper to extend should be by direct appropriation from the national treasury, by which process Congress and the whole country will know the exact amount contributed, and every interest will bear its proportion of a national tax to rebuild Chicago.

The Merchants' Exchange also passed resolutions to-day expressing deep sympathy with Chicago in her distress, but believing it impossible to frame a bill remitting duties on imports that will relieve actual sufferers without opening the doors to gross and stupendous frauds, deem it their duty to declare to Senators and Representatives in Congress that it is the unanimous opinion of the Exchange that the interest of the manufacturing industries of the west demand that the bill now pending shall not become a law.

MADISON, February 1.—The Legislature today adopted a joint resolution instructing the Wisconsin Representatives in Congress to vote against the passage of the bill to allow importation of building material for use in rebuilding Chicago free of duty.

In Detroit, yesterday, a man and girl were bitten by a mad dog.

while the duties on those competing with our manufactures should not be reduced. The delegation visited Mr. Boutwell, who indicated his opposition to the policy of interfering with the production of the country.

THE "BULL RING" OF 1869.

The Suit Against the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Oil Contracts and Oil Shipments—More Testimony and More Law.

The case of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company—action on damages for violation of contract to ship oil—was resumed yesterday before Judge Stowe.

The Court decided, on the points raised previous to adjournment on Wednesday, to admit the testimony under that part of Mr. Acheson to which Mr. Hampton had not objected, and hold the other questions raised for further consideration.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

Mr. Sowers, resumed in chief—Our firm had entered into contracts during the month of December, 1869, and prior thereto, for the delivery of oil in Pittsburgh during that month. [Papers shown.] These are contracts for the delivery of oil made prior to and maturing in December, 1869. We have some contracts on the list that are not here. Did not make search for the papers, but directed the bookkeeper to do so. In the majority of cases the contracts are left in the hands of the other parties, each party having a counterpart.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—Made no search myself for the contracts. They are executed in duplicate, the buyer keeping one and the seller the other. The missing contracts were made with Pittsburgh dealers.

James B. Calder, sworn—Am book-keeper for Owston & Sowers at Oil City; made search for the contracts for the delivery of oil; picked out all I could find on that list; the packages contain all I could find.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—Made the search four weeks ago; had our books to guide me; made no search among the books or papers in Pittsburgh; had all the books up at Oil City.

Mr. Sowers, recalled—There seems to be only one contract here for transactions made in December, 1869; do not know of any contracts made in December; I have other contracts here, in writing, for the delivery of oil in Pittsburgh in December, 1869, made previous to that month.

CONTRACTS OFFERED.

Mr. Acheson then offered in evidence the contracts maturing in December, to be followed by evidence to show that, in consequence of the failure of defendants to transport the oil, the plaintiffs were compelled to settle on the differences in price.

Mr. Hampton asked the counsel to state under which count the offer was made.

Mr. Acheson declined to do so unless the Court would so direct.

The Court sustained the offer, and the contracts were then offered in evidence.

Mr. Hampton—The first objection I offer, is that ten of these contracts are not stamped.

The Court took the papers, and on examination said it clearly appeared that they were contracts at all. They were signed only by one party.

Mr. Acheson—That is the way they are made—one party handing one copy and the other party the other.

Mr. Hampton—And there is no contract until both parties have signed and accepted the contract.

The Court picked out a number which were signed by both parties, and these were offered by Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Stowe—There are three of these unstamped, and they cannot be offered.

Judge Stowe—It has been ruled the other way.

Mr. Hampton—I object for the further reason that there is no proof of the execution, of the agreements by the persons named on the face of these three contracts.

Judge Stowe—That is a valid objection.

Mr. Acheson to Mr. Sowers—State whether these contracts (the three named) were accepted and executed by your firm. A.—They were.

Mr. Acheson—I now propose to follow this, at the proper time, by proof of the settlement of these contracts.

Mr. Hampton—I further object that there is no proof of the acceptance of these contracts by the brokers.

Judge Stowe—I think these contracts sufficiently proved to go to the jury.

Mr. Hampton—As to the contracts of June 10, August 25, October 29, October 11, October 13, November 1, 11th, 1st, 19th, 20th, 23d, 26th, 29th, 30th, August 27th are all accepted by the buyers, and not signed by Owston & Sowers.

Mr. Acheson—Objection renewed.

Mr. Hampton—I make the same objection.

Judge Stowe—Objection overruled.

Mr. Acheson—I will now be compelled to leave this part of the case, and go to another branch.

THE PURCHASES AND SHIPMENTS.

Witness continued—My headquarters were at Oil City,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872.

THE New York *Bulletin*, free trade, holds that the proposition for the adjournment of Congress the last week in May, involves the postponement of the revenue-reform-free trade projects for at least three years, and adds: "the prospect is not a pleasant one to contemplate." We think it is.

IT is rumored that the Attorney General of New York will commence proceedings for the forfeiture of the Erie Railroad charter on account of frauds in its management. That road is one of the outstanding little pieces of property which Col. SCOTT might tuck into his vest pocket, though the purchase is not absolutely necessary to his grand Continental Plan. When the auction comes off he will probably be among the bidders, if for nothing else to make things lively.

THE reader knows already that a *Presidential* Convention has been called to meet in Cincinnati on the sixth day of *May*. It is the first nail on the coffin of the opposition and the actual movement by the opposition and the leaders in it expect, in some manner, to combine everything and everybody at all disatisfied with General GRANT. Here is the way the *World* views it:

"It may be said that the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention will not receive the electoral votes of a single State. If the candidates should be such that the Democratic party cannot adopt them, this prediction may prove true. But even in that case, this movement may turn the scale and decide the Presidential election."

That is, while the Cincinnati nominees may not carry a single State, they may poll votes enough in several to give them to the Democrats, just as FILLMORE did in 1856 and elected BUCHANAN. But the primary intention is to make a ticket on which all opponents of GRANT can cordially unite. Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE is in Washington urging Senator TRUMBULL for President on such a ticket, and he is said to be well seconded.

CERTAIN Washington letter writers think they see in all quarter, growing opposition to Gen. GRANT's renomination, and are already troubling themselves trying to settle who will be the nominee if he is not,—a harmless occupation, surely. Thus the Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent is wise after this fashion:

"In view of the possibility that Grant may fail of a renomination, the question is being asked here with a good deal of persistence, who will be nominated President at Philadelphia four months hence? The one who stands the best chance in that contingency is Schuyler Colfax, and I'll tell you why. In the first place, he is the strongest man before the people that can be named to-day in any party. No man in the country has such a hold upon the popular affections as he. He is popular in the South, which Grant is not, and he is popular in every State in the Union—more popular than any public man."

Without supposing that there is much in this besides the wish which is father to the thought, we will say that if nothing worse ever happens to the country than SCHUYLER COLFAX in the Presidential chair then indeed are we a fortunate people.

THE New York *Times* begins to see it. After insisting that the Custom House investigation was an unnecessary piece of work, and not solely to persecute the poor officials and damage General GRANT, it has turned about, and with great solemnity and concern now demands, in the name of morality, in justice to General GRANT, more especially for the interest of the metropolis, that the inquiry shall be thorough and the reform complete. The *Times*, in this matter, has lacked wisdom, and so also have the responsible majority of the committee. It is perceived now, when it is almost too late to preserve credit, that the rascalities of the Custom House, particularly the General Order System, whereof MR. LEET, of "our Mess," is the recipient of extraordinary profits, are driving commerce to Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore at a fearful rate, and at the same time injuring the Administration. The merchants of New York, therefore, are called on to come forward and tell the whole truth, fearless of the "corporate authorities" which the rascally officials may attempt. We hope we may conclude that the pressure has become too great to stand longer.

THE fact that each party to the miserable political squabbles in the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, based its claim for recognition and indorsement at the hands of the Republican party, on the special ground that it supported the Administration and was favorable to the renomination of the President, while it accused its opponent of playing into the hands of the Democracy, of itself afforded pretty good evidence of the sentiment in which Gen. GRANT is held by the constituents of the factionists. Within a day or two the agent of the Congressional Temperance Society has returned to Washington from an extended tour through several Southern States, including Arkansas and Louisiana. He reports that the colored people everywhere are unanimously in favor of the renomination of the President, while that they will not be found to be lukewarm in favor of any other person. The recent conviction of a large number of Ku-Klux ruffians, and the forthcoming trial of others, have, he says, thoroughly convinced the colored element that they are to be protected, and that the President is determined to shield them from persecution. Hence their demand for his re-election.

WAR IN PEACE.

French comments on Prince BISMARCK's recent letter concerning the assassination of German soldiers in the occupied districts of France convey a disagreeably distinct impression of the humiliation with which the nation regards its relations to its German neighbors. These comments are in fact a remarkable revelation of self-love. In the instance of the French the pains of defeat and mortification are apparently quite unmitigated by any of these feelings which have sometimes seemed to convert overthrow and conquest into triumph and victory. They are able to see no good qualities in their German conquerors. Despising them before the war, they have been taught that they certainly possess qualities which raise them above contempt. Energy, perseverance, discipline and knowledge of the art of war, are more or less reluctantly conceded to them, but the French appear to believe that these powers are the results of prolonged and laborious education, of a course of training directed towards the object which they have at length accomplished, namely, the subjugation of France, and that whatever credit might be due to the possession is neutralized or turned into discredit by the ignoble spirit in which they were cultivated and acquired. In the conduct of their enemies in the late war they are able to discern nothing noble, chivalrous, or in any way respectable or worthy. The hard names of thieves, barbarians, vandals, which they so freely applied to them while the cowardly cruelty was raging and which no intelligent foreigner supposed at the time to be justly used, are now seen to have expressed the average French estimate of the character and conduct of the German invaders; an estimate which is still retained in France as being in harmony with facts. Of course, single Frenchmen take a different view of the subject, but the average Frenchman evidently deems the popular judgment correct. Equally common is the delusion that as invaders of Germany Frenchmen would have displayed a degree of self restraint and nobleness that would have commanded the admiration of the world; a delusion which may be in part referred to the French tendency to regard war as a sort of theatrical entertainment, in which "the great nation" and its members perform parts for the exhibition of their splendid native qualities, and to enlist the admiration of multitudinous spectators. Chivalrous displays of them necessary parts of the spectacle, but history being witness, they do not after all seriously lessen its horrors. War is not one of the fine arts, any more than murder, in spite of DE QUINCEY, and the Germans do not pretend to have aimed at the development of its aesthetical aspects. While their own historians of the invasion do not deny or try to conceal that it was marked by many acts of cruelty and oppression, there is no reason to believe that more such acts were committed than might fairly be expected under the circumstances of the struggle. In mere justice to the spirit and conduct of the French people regarding the German troops holding a portion of the country, the peculiar unreasoning bitterness of their resentment must be understood. It is only thus that we cannot account for the indulgence with which acts of private warfare against the troops in occupation are looked upon by the respectable classes in France, and for the lenity with which the same offense are treated by the courts. It is also only in view of this state of feeling that we can explain some of the measures of retaliation or repression which the German government has deemed it necessary to adopt. When a presiding Judge in a French court instructs a jury that murder prompted by the bitter memories of the war is not murder but patriotism, and the criminal is acquitted on that ground, it is hardly surprising that Prince BISMARCK directed innocent men to be arrested and tried for crimes which they did not commit. Such an order may have seemed in the irritation of the time an appropriate mode of requital, or of admonition. It is, however, incredible that any measure of the kind will be really carried into effect. Hardly any act of retaliation is conceivable that would more effectually enlist foreign sympathy for the French, as the deliberate execution of an innocent person for the crime of another would almost justify the prevalent French view of the character of their enemy.

THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

In the late message of His Excellency, Governor GEARY, occurs the following passage:

"The taxes received during the last four years from corporation stocks have annually exceeded one million dollars, and are now about the one-sixth part of the revenue of the State."

That so large a portion of the taxes of the Commonwealth is levied upon the property of corporations, which pays, in addition to all the taxes imposed upon similar property held by individuals, *the sum of one million dollars per annum*, is not referred to by His Excellency to point out its enormity, or to recommend the abolition of the laws imposing them, but rather to felicitate the law making power that so heavy a burden has been imposed upon those who are in many cases least able to bear it, and to suggest additional laws to prevent the possible escape of any of the victims.

It has long been a favorite policy of the Democratic party to *tax corporations out of existence*, but it has remained for a Republican Legislature—that of 1868—to find out the successful way to achieve that end, and it is the boast of a Republican Governor that the result is in process of practical accomplishment.

The taxes are not generally understood, except by those who have had them to pay, and they are as follows:

First. A tax on capital stock, measured by the dividend paid, if any, thus: If a dividend has been paid during the year, the amount thereof must be returned under oath, and the tax is levied at the rate of one-half mill on each dollar of the capital stock for each one per cent. of dividend paid during the year. This tax is equal to and *is measured by* five per cent. of the dividend.

If no dividend has been paid during the year, then the tax is three mills on each dollar of the appraised value, under oath, of the capital stock. The law imposing this tax was enacted in 1865.

Second. As if the tax on capital stock, equal to five per cent. of the dividend, were not a sufficient burden, the Legislature, in 1868, imposed another tax of three per cent. on the net earnings of every corporation, regardless of what use was made of the net earnings, or whether divided or not. Thus it will be seen that, if all the net earnings of any corporation are paid out in dividends, the State takes *eight per cent. of the earnings in addition to all the taxes* on the property of the corporation, imposed upon individuals.

Let us consider the matter under three heads: First, its necessity. The Governor's message shows that the public debt of the Commonwealth amounted on November 30th, 1871, to.....$28,980,071 73
And that the cash in Treasury and assets in sinking fund were.....10,876,808 59

Leaving balance of debt unprovided for.....$18,103,263 14
Also that there was paid on the public debt during the year ending November 30, 1871.....$2,131,500 17

At this rate of reduction, assuming the average rate of interest to be five and a half per cent., and the interest saved by the reduction to be added to the sinking fund, the entire debt would be *extinguished in seven years!* Who pretends that this is necessary? What individual with a pretension to statesmanship claims that it is even desirable? If it is not, then, a *necessity*, let us consider: Second, Its policy. The heavy capitalist, having his hundred thousand dollars to invest in a coal property, or his half million to build a rolling mill, *does not pay these taxes.*

The two, three or four men of means, who can invest twenty, thirty or fifty thousand dollars each, in any business, form a firm or partnership, and *they do not pay these taxes.*

But the men of moderate means, who, having accumulated a hundred, a thousand or five thousand dollars, and wish to invest it safely and profitably; the widow whose means are limited, the income from which must form the support of herself and family, in trying to work out to a satisfactory solution of the puzzling relations of capital to labor, who wishes to put his savings into the form of capital, and thus combine the capitalist with the laborer; *these* must make use of the facilities of the corporation, and *these must pay in State taxes eight per cent. of their profits.*

Small capitalists are always heavily weighted in the race with the larger. To take from them eight per cent. of such profits as they may succeed in realizing, is that the *protection* which Governor GEARY pleads for in the "American laborer?" Is that the "Inducement to capitalists for investment" to which he refers in his remarks upon the tariff question? Such *protection* the wolf gives to the lamb and the the hawk accords to the dove!

The savings of small capitalists, in a prosperous community, by far exceed in aggregate amount the colossal incomes of the millionaires. Is it *policy* to exclude these capitalists, because they are small and can only be effective by combination under the form of a corporation, from all share in developing the industry and the mineral wealth of this Commonwealth? Is it *fair*, is it *honest*, to impose upon them taxes which the more fortunately large capitalists do not pay? The writer knows the circumstances of two corporations—one with a capital of $180,000, having seventy-one stockholders, an average of $2,535 to each, and there are thirty-three stockholders, an average of $4,687.50 each, and there are fourteen whose stock amounts to $1,000 or less each. The latter corporation had paid in six years $27,000 to its stockholders and $4,582 to the State in the two taxes referred to—the State getting *one-sixth as much as the stockholders.*

It is not to be overlooked that capital from other States may be attracted to this State, and *it may be repelled.*

Is it likely to be attracted by these burdensome and unjust taxes?

Third. What, then, will be the effect? There are many corporations in Allegheny county engaged in mining and various branches of manufacturing. These are willing to pay a moderate, reasonable tax. But they *cannot* and they WILL NOT longer pay these double assessments upon their profits.

Can they help themselves? Many of them can, only by buying out the *smaller interests*, concentrating the capital in a few, and doing business as partners. Some of them, whose stockholders are few, can easily relinquish their corporate privileges, held at such fearful cost. One important corporation has already done so. The writer knows of two more that will do so unless this Legislature modifies these taxes. Those that do this, having thus gained an advantage over those that do not, will force the latter to follow them, or abandon the field.

Foreign capital is being withdrawn. Will our Legislature consider this subject and note that, first, it is *not* necessary; second, it is *not* good policy, and third, its effect is injurious to the industries and welfare of the commonwealth: *repeal one of these taxes and reduce the other?*

A single tax of two per cent. on the net earnings would not be objected to; the corporations having no net earnings paying the same taxes on their property that other property owners pay.

The attention of the Honorable Senators and Members from Allegheny county is desired to be called to these points, which are urged upon them as indicating in the opinion of a large class of their constituents the true line of public policy.

PROVIDING THE SAFEGUARD.

Notwithstanding the admitted excellence of our public school system in many of the States, yet in the matter of compulsory education among the young generally, the United States is considerably behind almost every country in Europe. There are numerous indications, however, that this singular sluggishness and apathy are about to be overcome. In addition to the earnest attention which the subject is receiving in Congress and at the hands of the principal educators of the country, a number of local Legislatures are taking action on the matter. The State of New Hampshire has already a compulsory school law; several Western States have bills upon it either proposed or pending; and we now observe that the Committee on Education in the Maine Legislature has reported a bill establishing compulsory education in that State. The bill provides that parents or guardians having charge of children between eight and fourteen years of age shall send them to a public school at least twelve weeks in every year, not less than six of which shall be consecutive, unless such children are excused from attendance by the school officers of the town on the ground of mental or physical debility, or because they are taught the ordinary branches of learning at home or in a private school. Provision is made for the enforcement of the act by heavy fines. In New Jersey the educational commission appointed by the last Legislature to examine into the different school laws of the various States, and to draft a bill incorporating such improvements as they considered needful and desirable, will make their report next week. The labors of this committee have been prolonged and extended, and it is said they have performed their work in the most thorough manner. Their bill will recommend a compulsory school law, greater facilities for the erection of school-houses, a permission to indigent school districts to borrow money from the State treasury to enable them to build their school-houses, and a grammar school for at least each county. All these movements are steps in the right direction, and if faithfully followed up will, by the time the next national census is taken, put so different a complexion on the educational aspect of affairs that we shall not have need, as now, to blush for shame over the vast, dense mass of ignorance which those statistics reveal.

A NOTABLE letter has lately been made public, written in 1866 by Florence Nightingale to a friend in this country who had requested her to give him some particulars concerning her life. At the date of writing the letter Miss Nightingale had been confined to her room with illness for nine years. Declining, in her communication, to write about her own affairs, she gives a few words of counsel to women generally which, especially in this country and at this juncture, the whole sex would do well to ponder and heed. Briefly summarized her advice to women is, first, to qualify themselves for their work, whatever it may be, in exactly the same way that a man does; by hard study, and not to undertake it until it is so mastered. Second, after they have entered upon man's work to avoid exacting woman's privileges of inaccuracy and weakness; but to submit to the rules of business, as men do, without pleading the immunities of their sex. Third, to look upon their work, whether it be familiar or unaccustomed, in the light of a trust confided to them, which will tend to preserve them from discouragement on the one hand, and from vainglorious presumption on the other. To this she adds—

"If I could give the lessons of my life to my country-women and yours (indeed I fain look upon us all as one nation)—the lessons of my mistakes as well as the rest—I would; but for this there is no time. I would only say, work—work in silence at first, in silence for years; it will not be time wasted. Perhaps in all your life it will be the time you will afterwards find to have been best spent; and it is very certain that without it you will be no worker. And I would especially guard young ladies from fancying themselves lady superiors, with an obsequious following of disciples, if they undertake any great work.

"This is the woman whose mere shadow upon the wall was blessed as she passed by the sick and mangled soldiery in the hospitals of the Crimea; and the story of whose large sacrificial ministrations has made all the world thrill to hear. Such a woman has an intrinsic right to speak with directness and authority; and not a few of her sisters on this side of the sea stand somewhat in need of the counsel and caution which her modest and simple words convey.

EX-SENATOR ROSS's recent revelations concerning Senator Pomeroy and the peculiar character of his connection with the Johnson impeachment matter, coupled with the fact that the Kansas Legislature has thought it necessary to investigate the circumstances connected with his election to the United States Senate, seems to have created a suspicion among Senators that Pomeroy's man, James F. Legate, whom the President upon his recommendation recently nominated, and the Senate at his request promptly confirmed, as Governor of Washington Territory, was not altogether a proper person to be de-Legated for the exercise of such important functions, and it is reported that Senator SHERMAN will at the next executive session of the Senate move to reconsider his confirmation, with a view of relegating him to private life. The Kansas Senator seems to have practiced a game alike upon the President and his colleagues. Considering that Legate held the whip hand of Pomeroy it is natural enough that he should wish him well out of the way, but the mere fact that he seems to be Pomeroy's master is no reason why he should be inflicted upon the people of Washington Territory as their Governor. Judging from the present appearance of things it is not at all unlikely he may presently return to plague his already greatly tormented benefactor still further.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE has at last condescended to enlighten the world respecting the nature of the "captivity," of which he so bitterly complains. It is true that while the poor of Rome have silently suffered in miserable, cramped attics and cellars, in damp, narrow streets where the rays of the noonday sun hardly ever penetrated, Pius the Ninth has lived in the palace of the principal palaces in all Europe, lapped in luxury from floor to crown; but he is nevertheless a "prisoner." At least we have his infallible word for it, for at a recent reception of the delegates of a number of Roman parishes he said: "I am not a prisoner in the ordinary sense of the word. I have neither a warden in my prison, nor guards at my gates. But I am morally imprisoned, for it would be impossible for me to go out without my person and my dignity being offended."

JAMES JONES, for many years the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, died suddenly at his residence in Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday last. The deceased left the Erie Railroad office on Broadway on Friday in apparent good health, and had scarcely reached his home when he fell dead, the result of a sudden attack of heart disease. He was very popularly known all over the United States in consequence of his extensive connection with railway business, and to name "Judge Jones" among railroad people was to name one whose character and kindness of heart were already acknowledged.

A number of medical students recently inoculated a small dog with small-pox virus, and he afterward broke out with sores as numerous and as ulcerous as those that afflicted Lazarus. The hair came off, and scabs appeared all over the body. The small-pox itself seemed to have taken hold of the unfortunate canine, and marked it as one of its victims. The dog ran in and out of the different houses adjacent to the college at pleasure, and so alarmed the neighbors that a policeman was called upon to kill the diseased quadruped.

A WELL credited rumor exists that the Rev. Robert Collyer is to be nominated next fall to represent Chicago in Congress. There can be no doubt that the election of this truly wonderful man would produce a revolution in the House of Representatives. In the language of A. Ward, the country is fully prepared to "let it revolute." Collyer would be as a great moral magnet, attracting to him all the good and casting out all the evil. No other man in no other way so magnificently requite the charitable offerings of the nation, as by electing Collyer to Congress.

A NUMBER of experiments with submarine torpedoes are now making in Boston harbor, in order to familiarize the officers and men of the United States Navy with the method of handling this new instrument of warfare. Recently a hundred pound torpedo was lowered into the water from a spar projecting from the bow of the United States steamer Wyoming. The torpedo was exploded by electricity, and a volume of water was sent up to the distance of 300 feet.

THE intemperate temperance reformers of Massachusets, having declared that the love of liquor is stimulated by the use of tobacco, the *New York Tribune* asks: "Why is it That the Mohammedans, who are both temperate and long lived, are also the "most inveterate smokers in the world?" They will have to chew the end of reflection a good while before solving that riddle.

The Wisconsin Legislature is seriously considering the abstruse and tremendous question whether certain parts of the Wisconsin constitution are constitutional. The problem is fully equal to that which worried some dubious souls in the Illinois Constitutional Convention last fall, namely: "whether it was competent for a constitution making power to make an unconstitutional constitution."

CINCINNATI is feeling very bad about the Duke. Says the *Enquirer*: "He will help our people to appreciate the Grand Ducal cut they have received in consequence of the boorishness of our Aldermen, when they learn that in the programme of cities to be visited, prepared by the Czar, Cincinnati was specially included. As the steamer which is to convey Alexis to New Orleans is stuck fast in an ice gorge, the excuse of lack of time is too thin."

Investigation has shown that the majority of the free trade petitions of late received by Congress are stereotyped, many of them being sent in the same kind of envelopes, and that they are manufactured by the Free Trade League in New York, composed principally of foreign importers, and sent on by the hundred to Washington as the spontaneous expression of popular expression.

Some aspiring Southerner, writing from Louisiana, sends a $100 Confederate note for the relief of Chicago sufferers, at the same time paying his most ardent respects to the O'Leary cow. He offers that mythical beast free transportation to Boston, and good keeping and provender forever thereafter, if she will promise to kick over a lamp which shall start a fire to consume the Hub.

The other day a crazy chap got into the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington during a debate on the tariff, and was taken out by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who told him that he was out of his place in that gallery. "That's so," said the lunatic, "I ought to be down there among the free-traders." Not so crazy as he seemed.

A Democratic paper is discussing the question whether men ever have spontaneous attacks of hydrophobia. Not in their normal condition, but after they have been inoculated with Democracy it is quite likely they do.

FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Col. McClure Will Contest—He Claims he Was Elected by 2,000—A Great Moral Victory Claimed by the Reformers.

Awarding certificates does not always end political contests in Philadelphia. Col. McClure gives notice that his opponent, Mr. Gray, will not get off without a struggle before the Senate and in the Courts, where he will pursue him on the ground of gross frauds at the election on Tuesday. As that election has been watched with interest all over the State, we give Col. McClure's proclamation, issued at the close of the fight:

"A clear majority of the legal votes cast in every ward, excepting, perhaps, the Twenty-second, were cast for me, as I shall be fully prepared to prove before the proper tribunal.

"The police crowded the polls in localities where repeaters were to operate, and rounders, in the interest of the 'Ring' candidate, were protected by the police, while policemen from other portions of the city, in citizens' dress, participated in the violence by which peaceable citizens were driven from the polls and the polls given over to despotism.

"Window men, ticket men, outside watchers selected by the citizens and active voters, were arrested without cause upon the slightest disorder created by the ballot stuffers; and in many precincts lawlessness reigned with the sanction and aid of the officers charged with the protection of the citizens and the preservation of the public peace.

"In several instances the ballot boxes were broken up violently, and the election ended because the majority of the votes cast were in favor of the Re-form candidate.

Gangs of repeaters, under the command of notorious leaders outside of the district, swarmed over the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth wards, and citizens who dared to challenge them were insulted or assaulted by roughs, and arrested by the police, to remove all restraint upon illegal votes. Various election officers were absent, by arrangement, in the morning, and their places filled with the persons previously selected by the conspirators to receive the illegal votes.

"The votes cast were often miscounted, and when the hourly vote was announced and faithful watchers challenged the count, they were assaulted, their books and lists destroyed, and the challengers driven from the polls. In numerous instances I will show by the affidavits of voters that double the number of votes were cast for me in these particular hours that were declared by the officers.

"Hundreds of legal voters were refused the right to vote because they were not on the registry, in the face of the judicial direction that all legally qualified citizens could vote at a special election, without reference to the registry.

"I ask the honest portion of the return judges to be vigilant and faithful to-morrow, and see that fresh frauds are not added to the wrongs by which I have been deprived of at least 2,000 majority over Mr. Gray."

The Philadelphia papers give the details of the outrages committed; and their statements seem, in some measure, to support the allegations made by Col. McClure. For instance the *Press* states "that in the sixth division of the Nineteenth ward "the poll was broken into, the ballot-box dragged out of the window, and the papers destroyed, and no further voting took place after 3 o'clock." The *Inquirer* says: "We do not hesitate to declare that the result was owing solely to the most infamous frauds;" in "by all forms of fairness and justice, Col. McClure was yesterday elected." The *Post* expresses the conviction that "Col. McClure was elected honestly and fairly by at least 2,000 votes." The same paper analyzes the vote as follows:

The total vote cast in the district in October, 1871, was 54,447; of this number George Connell received 26,956, and Mr. Warthman 13,518. Yesterday the total vote cast was 35,307. Mr. Gray is reported as receiving 19,375 of this number, being 8,581 votes less than was received by Mr. Connell. Col. McClure is given 15,423 votes, being 2,095 less than received by Mr. Warthman. It is hardly possible that 10,672 citizens who voted at the election in October and in the Fourth district, refrained fr m voting yesterday, and yet this is the deduction from the figures presented. To say that, in the face of the efforts made by the candidates of yesterday, and the deep interest manifested in the result by people, is to insult public intelligence. If the election of October, 1871, was a fair election, that of yesterday was a gross fraud, and the conclusion that will be reached by intelligent men is that the major portion of the 10,672 voters who are accounted for by the party were intimidated or driven from the polls by hired ruffians, or their votes were manipulated by venal election officers.

Concerning the actual facts, it is probable that it would not be difficult to name several persons in Philadelphia who know how it is themselves; and if, after making so vigorous a canvass, Colonel McClure pursues the matter to the extent of exposing the practices which have compelled results in the past, he will do a service not only to Philadelphia but the entire State.

We conclude by quoting from the *North American*, which, while rejoicing over Gray's election, admits that the conduct of the "masters of the local politics" went far to warrant his defeat. It says:

"To the Republican party a grave lesson is read in the result of this contest; a lesson which cannot be neglected, and which will, we hope, bear rich fruit. The same spirit of corruption which has served to tempt some of the masters of local politics to more and more dangerous depths, and the opinions of that vast and intelligent mass upon whose patriotic devotion to principle they have relied for the majorities which they used to receive, will be restless. With these men the perpetuation of their own privileges seems to be the ruling object. Such schemes were matured within their narrow circle which made municipal government more and more a mockery, and their own power more and more autocratic. Earnest appeal and temperate protest were alike vain, and the mutterings of discontent, which increased with the passing hours, were disregarded by the blind schemers who believed themselves, and at the period, to be supreme."

We guess, therefore, that Col. McClure has some reason for making his charges.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday.]

Colonel McClure professes to know of frauds and violence at the polls by which he has been defeated, and he announces his intention to make a thorough investigation concerning them. It is asserted by those who profess to know that he actually received more majority in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth wards, of the legal voters, than the large majority returned for Colonel McClure has particular hours that were declared by the officers.

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PERSONAL.

General M. W. Ransom, the new United States Senator elect from North Carolina, served in the Confederate army, but his disabilities have been removed, and he is therefore eligible under the fourteenth amendment. He was in command of the rebels in Plymouth, North Carolina, during the massacre of Union soldiers at that place, and has been accused of being largely responsible for that outrage.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg pays the *Dahcim Zeitung* a handsome sum for publishing his poetry, besides which he buys at retail rates nearly the entire edition of such issues as contain his doggerel.

Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, has just forwarded to Harvard College the first installment of a permanent fund which he proposes to establish, the income of which is to defray the expenses of a traveling fellowship. The incumbent thereof is to be selected from each graduating class, and is to travel in foreign countries under instructions from the college for one year.

The pleasing intelligence reaches us that the health of Chief Justice Chase is improving. It is to be noted as a most singular and interesting fact, that with each successive announcement of the last Democratic Presidential candidate weighed in the balance and found wanting, this gentleman is reported as growing better.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan attends the daily sessions of a district court of San Francisco, sitting on the bench with the presiding Judge. For gracious sake don't let him go to New York.

Hon. George Lunt, of Boston, having declined the offer of the proprietorship of the Washington *Patriot*, the *Courier* says that he will in all probability take the editorial charge of a Democratic daily paper in Philadelphia.

The original manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home," which was written by John Howard Payne, was given by the author to the late George M. Keim, and is now in possession of his son, Henry M. Keim, at Reading, in this State.

Harry Meigs, the Railway King of South America, has forwarded a gift of $1,000 to St. Luke's Church, Catskill, N. Y., where he was born.

Nast is lending the aid of his pencil to the civil service reform. In the current number of *Harper's Weekly* Grant is represented as dealing out civil service reform by the spoonfull to Shurz, Trumbull, Sumner, Fenton, Banks and others, and a very sick looking set they are.

What's in a name? There's a Norwegian in Chicago named Ole Nilson, who neither fiddles nor sings. Her name is certainly a misnomer, if not a downright bull.

Nearly all the Southern Senators and a large number of Representatives joined in presenting a testimonial letter to Attorney General Akerman on his withdrawal from the Cabinet. They express the fullest satisfaction with his administration of the Department of Justice, and his disposition of the Ku-Klux enormities in the South. In reply, Mr. Akerman briefly recounts the results of his efforts in bringing offenders to punishment, and the assurance that speedy justice shall be dealt to all law breakers in the troubled districts.

The Emperor of Germany has addressed a letter of thanks to the Rev. G. P. Daviess, the representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Germany, acknowledging with gratitude the great benefit conferred upon the German army by the generous distribution of the Scriptures during the late war.

A San Francisco correspondent of a Louisville paper says that Joaquin Miller is a heartless, selfish, literary fraud, and charges that the "Songs of the Sierras," and all the most popular productions of the rising Western poet, are actually the productions of Mrs. Joaquin Miller, the woman whom he has robbed of her happiness by a heartless desertion, and adds that she, still bearing a life long love in her heart for the Byronic features of her former liege lord, true to her woman's nature, refuses to claim the productions of her own fertile and imaginative brain, preferring to live "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," to bringing dishonor upon the head of him whom she loves with a true womanly devotion.

An English clergyman recently preached a sermon from the text, "Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward." The following is a synopsis of the first head:

"1. A man's ingress into the world is naked and bare;
2. His progress through the world is trouble and care;
3. And his egress out of the world is—nobody knows where!"

To conclude:

"If we do well here, we shall do well there—
I can tell you no more if I preach a whole year."

Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprobension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the pure popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The concocters of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the terms, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine, has wide as the world, and the unscrupulous attempts of worthless scoundrels to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the nefarious compounds in question. We however recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing the malaria of the earth, in the form of miasmic vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

DRY GOODS.

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WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A FRESH STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS.

PLAIN NAINSOOKS,
PLAID NAINSOOKS,
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IRISH LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS.

4-4, 9-8, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4

SHEETING MUSLINS

Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Bleached Table Damasks.

Unbleached Table Damasks.
Damask and Huck Towels,
Lamp Mats,
Table Napkins and Doylies.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

At 6¼c, Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, short lengths.
At 8 1-3c, Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
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At 25c, rich styles French Ubintzes, fast colors,

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Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

N. B.—Having a C. O. D. Department, Goods can be expressed to any part of the United States with very little expense.

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SUPERIOR WINES,

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We are now receiving DIRECT FROM EPERNAY, FRANCE,

Moet and Chandon's Brown Sparkling Champagne,

WHITE DRY CHAMPAGNE,

EXTRA SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE.

The shipment of the above Wines has been confined exclusively to England, and our present stock is exceptional. Also, from Rheims, J. H. MUMM & CO.,

Extra Dry Verzenay,

Which, with our stock of

Moet and Chandon's, Dry Imperial and Green Seal, Pieper and Charles Heidsick,

Makes our assortment of fine Champagnes very desirable to those desiring Genuine Goods at reasonable prices. We also offer very old vintages of

Harmony, Manzanilla and Topaz Sherries,
White and Red Ports,
Blandy Reserve Madeira,
Blandenburg and other Clarets,
Henkell & Co. Hock Wines.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, SICILY, MADEIR A CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA

SPARKLING WINES.

Koester and Crown Burgundy, Port Wines, Crown and Isabella Sherry Wines.

Fine old Brandies and Wood and Glass; Rums, Gins, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Cordials, etc., etc., together with English and Scotch Ales, in Barrels and Bottles, all of which we offer at low figures, together with a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which we especially invite the attention of the Trade.

Wm. Miller & Co.

221 and 223 Liberty St.

MWF

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Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

A Large Lot of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Sale, at the

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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TEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

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Collections will be made on favorable terms to ALLI CE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LECTONIA, OLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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E OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

TY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTEN. SION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

TY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

orner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The recent numerous failures among the avings banks in New York has called at- ention to the system of savings banks in at State, and a bill is now pending before e legislature that is thought will prevent me of the past evils. This bill makes $3,000 e maximum deposit of any one individual a savings bank, limits the rate of interest aid on deposits to five per cent. per annum, nless the bank shall have a surplus of at ast ten per cent.; and forbids the payment any draft or check except on presentation the pass-book. The object of the last is prevent them from doing the business of scount and deposit banks.

In this State there is a bill before the Sen- e relative to *unclaimed deposits* in savings anks. One of the propositions of the bill that when the accumulations of such an nstitution shall exceed in any five years fif- en per cent. of the liabilities, the surplus all be divided among the depositors, and at unclaimed deposits after thirty years all be paid to the State, subject to the ght of redemption within a period of ten ears.

We would object to the distribution of rplus earnings at long intervals among de- ositors, on the same ground urged against e refunding of the cotton tax, that the dis- ibution would be unjust and would not each those entitled to it, as the depositor f a few months standing would get as much s one of as many years, whose funds had ually been the capital on which the surplus ad been earned.

We have in this city but one savings bank roper—that is a bank without a capital and o stockholders—the Dollar Savings Bank. ts surplus, if not divided among deposi- ors, belongs to the State—as the State is he parent of the institution and to its echeats all rights and profits of the bank.

As the rate of interest paid on deposit is ow the same among all the savings institu- ions, it would be unjust to private banks to ake the rate higher. Would it not, then, e best that authority be obtained, allowing he managers of the institution to pay over ll above a certain per centage of the earn- ngs to the educational or poor fund of the ity?

There should be in this State some de- artment charged with the duty of not merely receiving printed reports of savings anks, but of regularly visiting them, with ower to overhaul thoroughly their affairs, ccounts and management, as the general overnment makes supervision of the Na- tional Banks, and in case of necessity the ight to suspend operations and appoint a receiver. A special guard should be thrown around all banks that carry the title of *savings*, for their deposits are made up of he hard-won earnings of the poor; accumu- ations made from the wages of working nen and women, aggregating large amounts and greatly benefiting the business community in the concentration of capital, teaching essons of economy and frugality where oth- rwise would be waste or want; for should he confidence now felt be destroyed, as in he New York city savings banks, it would take ears to recover the ground lost. The im- portance of the system may be judged from he fact (we have no such statistics in this state) that in New York more than 700,000 ersons are depositors and that they have o their credit more than $225,000,000 of de- osits.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government onds in New York to-day, as furnished hem by Jay Cooke & Co., their corre- spondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Coupons	108¾	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	114½	114½	114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York 30-day as follows:

Gold	109½
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	93¾
Currency Pacific	107

—A private telegram to-day from Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. gives the sales of Northern Pacific Railroad 7-30 gold bonds at $1,615,- 000, which confirms the opinion we express- some few days ago, that this loan is rapidly growing in public favor and the sales large- ly increasing.

—In referring to the recent heavy snows in the far West and the Pacific railroads the New York *Herald* says: "Another heavy snow storm is reported in the far West, blockading again the Pacific railway trains on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Very well; they must take it as it comes. But this win- ter's experience on the Central Pacific route will be apt to hurry up the Northern Pacific road, along which, from the depression in the Rocky Mountains in that quarter, and in consequence of the warm winds from the Pacific, there is a comparatively light snow fall; and it will be apt to hurry up the Southern Pacific road, through the pass in the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and along which there is never any obstruction from snow. And the fact is, we want all three of these Pacific roads; and when they are all in operation the way and through traffic will grow well enough for all, and they will assist, in the end, each other rather in building up all the country between these lines.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various ses- sions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 1, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Wabash & Union Pac	72	72	72	72	72	72
Quicksilver	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Pacific Mail	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wells Fargo Ex	53	53	53	53	53	53
American Express	61¾	61	61	61	61	61
United States Ex	48	48	48	48	48	48
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Michigan Central	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & North'n	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago and N'w'n	85	85	85	85	85	85
Do. preferred	84	84	84	84	84	84
Boston, Hartford & E	105	105	105	105	105	105
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago and Alton	85	85	85	85	85	85
Do. preferred	134	134	134	134	134	134
Boston, Hartford & E	8	8	8	8	8	8
New Jersey Central	76	76	76	76	76	76
Union Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds	66	66	66	66	66	
Do. new	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	
South Carolina, July	65	65	65	65	65	
South Carolina, April	65	65	65	65	65	
Missouri 6s	95	95	95	95	95	

—Gold within the last two or three days has taken a strong turn upward, having advanced from 109 to 110 yesterday. With how much truth we cannot say, this movement is ascribed to the efforts of a combination of speculators in that commodity at New York to arbitrarily force the "premium" to a much higher figure by the locking-up process. As is usual upon occasions of such movements, the attempt now is enlisting a good deal of outside interest. One of the first effects of this disreputable kind of gambling will be an increased demand for money. The enormous imports of the past week, the decline in the specie reserve of the banks and a harder money market in London readily contribute to the firmer feeling in the market outside the artificial influ- ences referred to. In addition to the causes named as favoring higher gold, some enumerate the proba- bility of serious complications with Spain. This last, however, probably has least of force in it. A com- bined purpose of speculators to arbitrarily effect a predetermined result to their own profit is the main cause of the sudden advance. This conclu- sion receives support in the fact that the last bank statement there showed a large decrease in the amount of gold held, a loss which it is difficult to account for in any way so probable as that of lock ing up. The stiffening of the rates for money re- ported in Wall street, is another evidence in proof that the advance in the price of gold is not the na- tural result of trade movements, but is purely arbi- trary; and being such no one can calculate with any sort of certainty how much higher, if any, the pre- mium may be carried, nor how long the lock-up may continue.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- bers of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾
Phila. and Erie	29½	North Penn'a R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	Camden and Amboy	125½
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17¾
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R.	43¾	Reading	97¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 2, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. As relates to prices we have no alterations to note, as there is not sufficient business doing here to es- tablish prices. In the absence of sales we quote as follows:

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot 10¾c; S. O., all year, loc; B. O., all year, 13c; S. O., February to July, 10¾c; B. O., same time, 12¾c. For quotations in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was reported unchanged. We quote: Spot 21¾@22c; February 21¾@22c; March 22¾@23c. We hear of an occasional sale made east, by tel. graph, at the figures we have named.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—*The Courier* says: The market to-day was weak. Following are the

Sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek spot	$3 87½
1,000 bbls upper creek spot	3 85
500 bbls upper creek spot	3 80
1,000 bbls upper creek spot	3 83½
2,000 bbls upper creek spot	3 85
500 bbls lower creek, regular	3 90
500 bbls lower creek spot 46 gravity	4 00
500 bbls lower creek spot	3 95
500 bbls lower creek spot	3 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, B. O., first six months	4 75

NEW YORK, February 1.—Closing of yesterday. There was a moderate inquiry for refined at reduced prices, sales 2,500 at 22¾; crude in bulk quiet at 13c. Philadelphia delivery weak and demand unimpor- tant, refined sales at 21¾@21¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet; spot $3 82½@3 87½; seller' option first quarter $3 85@ 3 87½.

OIL CITY, February 1.—Market dull and weaker; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½@22¾c; crude in bulk 11¾c; cases 27c bid; 27¾c asked.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, February 1.—Market quiet at $3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—First half February 23¾c; February 22½c; March 23¾c; crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Petroleum dull and weak; refined 22½c; 22¾c asked; crude in bulk 12½@ 13c asked. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, February 1.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—Market dull and nom- inal at $3 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 1.—Market dull at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90@3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 1.—Market dull at $4 00.

OIL CITY, February 1.—Market very dull at $4 20.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet; spot held firm at $3 87½@3 90.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B. McKelvy	Superior Oil Works	942

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

REMARKS.—The continued cold weather has had a depressing effect upon the markets, which, as a general thing, ruled dull. The rivers are still ice bound, but the prospects at the present writing are that there will shortly be a "let up" and navigation again resumed. We have no changes of importance to note in prices, hence we omit extended quota- tions, and will resume them to-morrow.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARD- WARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3 8-10c, card rates, net.

Nails.....$4 25 card rate, net

Iron wedges..... 5½c @ 6c

Nail rods, "Benzon"..... Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts..... 60, 10 and 5 per cent. off net

Plow bolts..... 30 and 10

Stove bolts..... 10 and 5

Machine and square head bolts..... 40, 10 and 5

Coach and lag screws, by the 100..... 40, 10 and 5

Square and hexagon head and washers..... 5 per cent

1 cent ₰ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam, 4c ₰ lb; and 1¼ in. diam, 4½c ₰ lb. Less than 1 ton, ½c ₰ lb. extra.

Stove bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more 3⅜ in. diam, 7½c; 9-16 in. diam, 8½c; ½ in. diam, 9½c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₰ lb over above.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinge, ½ to 1 in. diam, 10c; ⅝ in. diam, 11c; ¾ in. diam, 12c ₰ ⅞ inch.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ₰ ⅞; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8c ₰ ⅞; 14 in. diam, 9c ₰ ⅞.

Strap and T hinges..... 20@27½ ₰ cent off.

Screw hitching rings..... 40 and 25 ₰ ⅞ bolt

Dinck nest tuyere irons..... $13 50 ₰ doz. net.

Cast iron washers..... 3½c ₰ ⅞

Bridge and roof bolts.....

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	21,450	$8 75	18	16,960	$8 62
1	1,230	4 00	1	1,460	4 00
17	21,460	5 25	20	20,620	3 90

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

1	1,250	6 00	1	1,230	4 75
1	1,100	4 75	18	19,950	5 50
24	28,310	5 62	18	19,850	5 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

6	7,830	6 00	16	17,320	5 25
1	1,080	5 00	5	5,760	5 25
1	980	5 00	5	6,120	5 00
1	2,210	4 50	4	4,310	4 75
1	2,220	5 50	1	2,060	5 75
18	18,850	5 75	1	2,060	5 75
18	18,850	5 10	14	66,650	$15 off @ 6 25
18	18,870	5 25	18	18,400	5 25
1	1,070	5 25	1	1,130	4 00
1	1,000	Texas	15	157,280	Texas 4 00
17	18,280	5 50	1	1,380	5 00
17	17,040	5 50	1	1,500	6 50
34	37,260	5 60			

HEDGES, DUFF & CO SOLD

11	12,140	5 62½	11	11,400	5 40
1	1,240	5 00	1	1,250	5 00
17	17,960	6 00	19	19,360	5 12½
18	19,220	5 60	5	6,040	5 25
1	2,270	5 12½	1	1,140	5 00
1	1,570	5 50	3	3,730	5 50
1	1,060	5 75	2	2,200	5 50
1	1,060	5 75	2	2,200	5 50
1	1,060	5 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

3	bulls	6 00	1	1,340	4 25
	on foot	10 @ 60	14	13,280	4 25
11		10,850	6 00	1,130	4 85

Hogs

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	2,400	$4 90			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

111	22,760	4 90	27	6,720	4 90
7	1,850	4 90	26	9,920	5 00
111	23,450	5 00	53	11,720	5 00
16	4,060	4 80	17	3,700	5 00
16	3,790	4 90	17	3,720	4 90
1	8,750	5 00	5	1,050	4 90
31	6,850	5 10			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

111	16,860	4 80	249	42,150	4 90
1	1,280	4 90	1	880	4 50
16	11,980	4 95	32	14,240	5 00
16	13,610	4 90	34	5,970	5 00
125	22,980	5 10			

HEDGES, DUFF & CO SOLD

111	20,300	4 75	76	20,930	5 00
1	5,510	4 90	4	1,030	5 00
111	21,480	4 50	69	20,280	4 75
22	3,780	4 65	14	3,400	4 75
111	24,500	4 90	111	25,480	4 75
173	25,380	4 90	61	15,920	4 80
111	20,960	4 90	111	24,480	4 75
74	7,180	5 00	125	21,390	4 70
111	24,020	4 90	64	22,580	4 75
87	17,660	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

61	16,610	5 00	39	8,870	4 75
80	24,750	4 90	125	30,090	4 75
1	1,060	4 90	125	25,280	4 80
54	12,310	4 90	125	25,280	4 80
54	12,310	4 90	68	15,750	4 75
139	31,450	4 80	49	10,030	4 75
139	27,940	4 80	49	9,810	4 75
1	8,610	$2 off	5	1,000	4 75
111	19,040	4 90	103	20,340	4 80
248	48,630	5 00	145	43,160	5 00
111	21,450	4 90	1	2,500	4 75
27	18,820	4 85	74	11,420	5 00
111	23,580	5 10	1	2,500	4 75
54	10,650	5 00	110	32,640	5 10
111	21,470	4 95	55	12,540	5 00
111	12,980	4 90			

W. NEWPORT BOUGHT

166	33,170	4 85	55	12,540	4 75
74	4,650	4 80	141	30,660	4 80
1	1,010	4 95	254	48,360	4 75
153	27,160	4 95	73	9,920	4 75
1	12,020	4 90	98	14,110	4 80
272	29,310	4 75	5	560	4 50
1	24,670	4 90	17	4,980	4 80
131	26,300	4 75	61	15,810	4 80
131	25,750	4 90	98	6,540	4 90
125	23,280	4 90	40	9,840	4 80
61	14,620	4 90	98	7,250	4 75
74	15,720	4 85	70	21,010	4 75
74	15,720	4 85	98	12,480	4 85
57	5,750	4 65	42	15,250	4 85
57	6,730	4 75	98	31,300	4 75
41	8,610	5 00	50	11,500	4 75
41	10,420	5 00	98	21,180	4 80
64	22,280	5 10	91	24,630	5 10
84	24,090	5 00	98	32,650	5 00
1	8,750	5 00			

HENRY W. TRIDE BOUGHT

110	24,200	4 80	42	45,040	4 80
61	12,900	4 80	74	15,760	4 75
61	12,900	4 80	121	25,930	4 70
61	13,270	4 80	61	14,200	4 75
61	20,800	4 75	79	22,240	4 75
61	13,560	4 75	98	22,240	4 75
61	12,980	4 85	61	13,560	4 80
61	12,980	4 85	141	158,940	4 80
61	12,870	4 85	61	12,980	4 75
61	12,980	4 85	79	16,130	4 75
61	5,220	4 80	19	4,150	4 75
61	5,750	4 80			

JOHN F. EEYENTHALER BOUGHT

27	8,860	4 60	84	22,010	4 85
201	39,980	5 00	84	8,010	4 90
61	11,460	5 00	113	29,830	5 00
127	26,310	5 00	84	22,010	4 90
61	12,980	5 00	84	23,350	5 00
61	13,220	4 90	84	22,920	4 90
61	14,620	4 60	84	22,010	4 70
61	12,980	4 80	84		

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

91	24,681	4 75	91	26,610	4 65
91	21,960	4 75	82	23,350	4 75
10	2,210	4 75	91	26,920	4 75
10	2,160	4 75	82	23,280	4 75
249	72,090	4 75	101	31,280	4 75
10	2,160	4 75	82	8,120	4 75
99	227,310	4 67	81	25,300	5 00
73	25,020	5 00	82	22,790	5 00
1	2,080	5 00	89	25,800	5 00
1	2,080	5 00	89	8,010	5 00
21	9,490	5 00	71	7,660	4 90
1	2,080	4 95	1	4,720	5 00
1	3,490	5 00	53	16,130	5 00
1	2,080	5 10	87	24,910	5 00
1	11,200	5 10	90	14,550	5 00
1	8,590	5 00	90	14,550	5 00
1	850	5 00	66	17,570	5 00
1	10,980	5 00	66	45,060	5 00
1	10,810	5 00	54	18,960	5 00
1	3,250	5 00	145	44,160	5 00
1	24,090	5 10			

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
25	10,130 per head	1 25	147	11,180	6 50
	3,290	1 50	37	3,010	6 50
		6 00	187	13,340	6 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

176	16,520	6 00	146	14,640	7 25
211	19,110	6 00	95	8,300	6 80
211	18,680	6 00	95	8,300	6 80
211	18,550	6 00	95	8,300	6 80
142	14,420	6 00	31	3,220	7 25
			1	4,550	$3 off @ 6 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

125	14,250	7 00	38	31,070	6 70
1	6,085	5 80	76	7,970	6 70
125	37,300	5 75	51	18,240	6 85
147	17,010	6 00	49	5,760	6 75
171	14,800	6 50			

HEDGES, DUFF & CO. SOLD

1	14,980	6 85	188	14,370	5 65
1	8,400	6 90	22	2,310	6 25
1	4,010	6 77			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

186	15,250	$7	171	14,280	6 20
1	1,010	7 00	1	12,344	32,610
181	14,900	6 80			

EXTRA SHEEP.

A bunch of Indiana sheep, fed by Charles C. Polley of Richmond, sold by Sadler, Havens & Co., to Joseph Pearce, of Philadelphia, for $7 95 per 100 lbs.

The sheep were Indiana open wool and very fat, averaging 118 lbs., also one lot extra 115 lb sheep at $7 75.

CHEAP CATTLE.

We were a day or two ago shown a letter received by Mr. John H. Glass, from a cattle dealer at presi- ent, in the southwestern part of Colorado Territory. The writer says that at present cattle are very cheap in Texas, the low prices being caused by scarcity of money. He thinks the decline is but temporary and that they will soon advance.

TEXAS CATTLE.

More Texas cattle on sale at East Liberty Stock Yards this week, than for a long time.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13¾c	Idaho	13 c
Atlantic A	13¾c	Dunmore	12 c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	11 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Sprague's	11½@ c	Pacific	11 @ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	13½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	13	Glasgow	
Bates			

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whittaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	32c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	25c		

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d.....$4 50
8d and 9d.....4 75
6d and 7d.....5 00
4d and 5d, blued.....5 25
4d and 5d.....5 50
9d, blued.....7 25
9d.....7 50
20 fine, blued.....7 25
20 fine, 30d, casing.....5 25
6d and 7d casing.....5 75
6d and 7d casing.....5 75
10d to 20d, finishing.....6 00
6d, finishing.....6 00
6d, finishing.....6 25
6d finishing.....6 25
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch.....4 75

Barrel Nails.—¾ inch, $8 25; ⅞ inch, $7 50; 1 inch, $7 00; 1¼ inch, $6 75; 1½ inch, $6 00; 1¾ inch, $5 50; 2 inch, $5 25.

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ¼ to 1 inch.....3 8-10c
4¾ to 6 by ¼ to 1 inch.....4c
1¾ to 6 by ⅝ to 1½ inch.....4 2-10c
1¾ and 1¼ by ⅛ to ¾ inch.....4c
1 and 1¼ by ½ to ⅞ inch.....4 1-10c
¾, ⅞ and ⅝ by ⅛ to ½.....4 2-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes.....5 3-10c
Nail rods.....7 1-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

2¾ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch.....4 4-10c
1¾ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch.....5-10c
¾ to 1½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch.....4 3-10c
¾ to 1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch.....5c

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 2-10 to No. 12.....4 8-10
1¼ to 2¼ 2-10 to No. 12.....5 00
1¼ to 1½ by 2-10 to No. 12.....5 4-10
⅝ to ¾ by 2-10 to No. 12.....6 00

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch.....5 1-10
3¼ to 4¾.....5 3-10
3 to 2.....5 3-10
1 to 1 11-10 inch.....5 6-10
1¾ to 1¾.....5 9-10
1¾.....5 9-10
1¾.....4 8-10
1¾.....5 8-10
1¾.....5 3-10

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch.....3 8-10c
1 to 2⅜ inch.....4 1-10c
1 to 2¾ inch.....4 2-10c
3¼ to 4 inch.....4 8-10c
1 to ⅞ inch.....4c
1 to ¾ inch.....4c
1 to 5-16 inch.....4 2-10c
⅝ to7-16 inch.....4 5-10c
⅜ inch.....5 1-10c
5-16 inch.....5 4-10c
⅜ inch.....5 6-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch.....4 4-10c
¾ inch.....4 6-10c
⅝ inch.....4 8-10c
½ inch.....5 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch.....4 7-10
¾ to 1¼ inch.....4 9-10
½ inch.....5 4-10
⅜ inch.....5 9-10

Fluted and star lightning rod.....5 9-10
Wagon box iron, ¼ and ⅜.....5 9-10

	Bottoms.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 14	5 1-10		
" " 15 to 20	5 3-10		
" " 21 to 24	5 5-10		
" " 25 to 26	5 8-10		
" " 27	5 6-10		

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½ ₰ lb extra.

TANK IRON.

⅜-16, ½ and ⅝ inches thick.....5 2-10
Boiler Plate.....5 1-10c
Heads for flanging.....6 2-10
Heads flanging.....8
Plow Shapes.....5 1-10

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

LONDON, February 1.—The Barque Manitoba went ashore yesterday off Penseance, and is a total wreck. Four of her crew were lost.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 1.—Cataeasy arrived in Liverpool yesterday.

The strikers at Blairmoren are at work again.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that the American squadron with Gen. Sherman is expected there soon. Preparations are making for his reception.

PARIS, February 1.—The German authorities have prohibited the sale of French journals in Strasburg.

MADRID, February 1.—No immediate change will be made in the ministry. The withdrawal of Senor Gaminidéz has been deferred.

PARIS, February 1.—The return of Minister Washburne from Nice is announced to-day.

A committee of citizens of the United States sojourning in Paris, yesterday presented a service of plate to Colonel Hoffman, Secretary of the American Legation.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 1.—The steamers Anglia and Bremen have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 1, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¼. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 92½; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 91¾. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £157,000.

PARIS, February 1.—Rentes 56 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—Cotton firm; middling upland 12¼d@12¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 8d@ 11s 10d. Corn 30s. Pork 58s 6d.

CHECK RAISERS CAPTURED.

The McKeesport Graindealer and His Partners, who Swindled the Fort Pitt Bank, Captured in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Henry C. Comeys, agent of Jay Cooke & Co.'s National Life Insurance Company of this city, Dr. S. Leroy Swonnstadt, and James A. Ludwig, dentist, of this city, were arrested to-day by Smith, Pearson and West, detectives, as the parties who have been passing raised checks on different banks throughout the country. Comeys was identified by W. D. King, teller of the Fort Pitt Banking Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., as the party who presented a check for $2,400 at their bank November 6th, ult., and received that amount. This check was drawn by Daniel Weyman, of Pittsburgh, on the above bank, payable to Amos White, McKeesport, Pa., or order, $24 50, which had been raised to $2,400. The words "or order" were erased, so that it read "or bearer." Dr. Swonnstadt is now identified by Mr. Samuel, paying teller of the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, as the party who presented a check and received $3,600 on December 12th last. The check was drawn by Smyser, Milton & Co., payable to Amos White, for $36 50, and had been raised to $3,600. Swonnstadt also collected from the First National Bank, Richmond, Va., on September 22d last, $3,600 on a check of G. Barksdale, Treasurer of Galley's Bank, raised from $36 48; also, $3,600 from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati on a check of Perie, Gould & Co., raised from $36 30. Ludwig collected from the First National Bank at Washington, D. C., August 1st, $3,600 on a check drawn by Ross, Ray & Bros., raised from $6 70. The detectives, who have been on the trail of these parties for eight months, have lists of other raised checks, amounting to $30,000 paid by different banks to the same operatives, but the bank officers were not present to-day to indentify the prisoners. Comeys and Swonnstadt were arrested at a little after one o'clock to-day, in the office of the National Life Insurance Company, No. 12 Post office avenue, and Ludwig on the street. They were identified by bank officers. Before the arrest was made letters were found in Comeys's possession, addressed to W. B. Thomas & Co., Philadelphia, Miller's dated Coultersville, February 2d, advising the shipment of eighty bushels of wheat and requesting their check in payment. The letters were signed John O'Harkey. It is stated by detectives that Ludwig is the forger who manipulated the checks, and the others collected the money. It is also positively asserted by the detectives that they have evidence that these parties were negotiating with and tempting a young bank teller to pass a check for $40,000. Comeys and Ludwig were this afternoon handed over to the officers from Pennsylvania, in charge of Johnson of the Governor of that State, and Swonnstadt to the officers from Kentucky on a requisition of the Governor, and Smith, Pearson and West, the parties natives of this State, Comeys being from Carroll County, Ludwig and Swonnstadt from Frederick county, and all for some time residents of this city, occupying respectable social and business positions. Ludwig, the dentist, had an office at No. 94 North Eutaw street, and Dr. Swonnstadt, physician, at No. 24 North Howard.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1872.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE TARIFF.

Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the protectionist interests, argued before the Senate Finance Committee to-day against a reduction of the tariff on the sliding scale principle of the bill of the committee. The reduction would have the effect of reducing wages. The American Labor League was in favor of the removal of the duty on tin and copper, and increasing the free list with such raw materials as are not produced in the country, which enter into manufactures.

Representatives of various branches of manufactures, including iron, nickel, steel, medicines, were separately heard.

MINISTER SICKLES.

A report is in circulation, and is repeated by persons who would not be likely to be instrumental in making it public unless it was well founded, to the effect that General Sickles's conduct at Madrid has been such as to give great offense to the Spanish Ministry, and that they have intimated to our State Department that if some other person be sent to represent the United States at the Spanish capital, it will be an act calculated to promote friendship between the two nations.

MARRIAGE.

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, was married this evening to Isabella Crane Wunderly. Grace Church was crowded with friends of the parties to witness the ceremony.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A. M. Holbrook has retired from the New Orleans *Picayune*, after a connection of thirty-five years with that journal as editor and publisher. The paper will hereafter be published by the New Orleans Printing Company.

Alexis and party visited and explored the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky yesterday. They are due in Memphis to-day.

Another Chicago Alderman, Montgomery, was convicted of bribery yesterday. He was remanded for trial on a second indictment.

Bids for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-two blocks of land nearest the old Custom House in Chicago were opened yesterday. Three bids were received, offering blocks for $1,100,000, $1,200,000, and $1,500,000 —terms cash in each instance. The bids will be submitted to Secretary Boutwell.

The workmen engaged in sinking a shaft for the Detroit river tunnel have struck the bed rock at the depth of 104 feet.

The Kentucky House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Cincinnati Southern Railway bill, and it now awaits the Governor's signature.

An accident occurred to a Lehigh Valley train yesterday morning, resulting in throwing two cars from the track at Richport, above Mauch Chunk. It is reported that five persons were killed and seven wounded.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still snow blocked between Laramie and Rawlins stations.

Chauncey Abbott, a prominent lawyer of Madison, Wis., died very suddenly at Schuyler, Nebraska, yesterday.

The woman engaged in passing counterfeit twenty dollar notes has been arrested at Milwaukee and a large amount of counterfeit money found in her possession. She goes by the name of Madame De Sproaz, and has two male accomplices, who have not been arrested.

The Mormon leaders still profess strong hopes of the admission of Utah as a State at this session of Congress. Judge McKean's ruling on the legal question in the topic of general discussion. The Mormons say he is consistent but foolish.

The Congressional Committee continue their investigation at New Orleans. Nothing of a tangible character has been elicited.

The losses by fire in St. Louis during January aggregated $218,340; insurance $200,950. Losses to insurance companies, $157,105.

A fire in Bath, N. H., yesterday, destroyed two dwelling houses, the Congregational church, a store, hotel and stables. Loss $25,000; insurance light. One person was killed by a falling wall, and two others injured.

The latest news from Mexico is to the effect that Cortina's forces still hold Camargo, although the place is almost surrounded by revolutionists have been defeated near San Louis Potosi and Garcia's forces routed at Vidal, but the reports are considered doubtful.

Moses Dickson, an old colored man, was shot and killed near Evansville, Ind., Wednesday night, by Samuel Johnson.

Pension Agent, W. T. Collins, at Washington City, has come to grief. He obeyed a request to resign, and investigation so far shows that he is in default to the extent of $10,000.

The Secretary of War recommends a special appropriation of $160,000 to continue the armament of certain southern forts.

The public reception by President Grant, last night, was attended by the largest crowd ever seen at the White House.

It is officially announced that President, Cespedes is still in Cuba. Ariosa, chief of staff of Gen. Solome Hernandez, has been executed at Sante Espiritu.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association have decided that Goldsmith Maid is entitled to the record of 2:17, made at Milwaukee on the 6th of September, 1871, and that the race was trotted fairly in accordance with all the rules of the Association; and further, that the track on which the time was made exceeded a mile in length.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 1.—A bill was introduced in the Senate providing that building and loan associations shall not collect by law any penalty levied on its members, and shall not collect any other sum than the actual amount borrowed, with ten per cent. interest.

In the House a resolution was adopted declaring the seat of Benj. T. Spring, Representative from Noble county, vacant. The vote in Noble county was a tie, and the candidates for Representative cast lots for the place. Spriggs, the Democratic candidate, drew the lucky number, and was given the certificate of election. A new election will now be ordered to fill the vacancy. Bills were introduced for the appraisement and sale of all State lands lying near the public works of the State; to enable municipal corporations to compel those operating railroads under lease to light a portion of them within the limits of such corporation; to provide for the the incorporation of house companies and church societies; to authorize stockholders of joint stock corporations to fix the number of their directors.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—The State Senate today passed a resolution to pay the State bonds in greenbacks over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 21 to 10. The Democrats are holding a caucus to-night. It is supposed to be for the purpose of determining what action the House shall take upon the veto.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Entered Upon Managerial Duties.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Charles W. Smith, Esq., who recently resigned the office of General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railway, to accept the position of General Manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day. Mr. Smith is also General Manager of the Peoria and Rock Island and the Davenport and St. Paul Railroads, which complete the line from Indianapolis to St. Paul. The general office is at Urbana, Illinois. Mr. Smith was for many years General Freight Agent on the old Indiana Central and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis lines, and is widely known as an energetic and successful officer. B. E. Smith, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, is President, and ex-Governor Wm. Dennison one of the principal directors of the lines.

The Bridge at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., February 1.—The second pier of the St. Joseph bridge across the Missouri river was safely landed on the bed rock to-day, at a depth of sixty-six feet below high water. For the past few days progress has been slow, owing to the caisson meeting with a three feet stratum of water bearing gravel. This gravel bed contains specimens of rich gold bearing quartz, topaz, amethyst, and other relics of the glacial period. The air pressure in the caisson during the last day was twenty-four pounds to the square inch.

CRIME.

Another Zeigenmeyer Tragedy.

CHICAGO, February 1.—At Dwight, Illinois, on January 23, Oliver W. Porwitz, a Prussian nobleman, residing near that town, performed the marriage ceremony of Frederic Schoffer, a German, his employee, with a monkey wrench. The murderer placed the body of his victim in a compost heap and proceeded to Chicago with the horses, wagon and the effects of the deceased, and was found at work in a livery stable. On being taken back to Dwight, Schoffer made a full confession, disclosing the whereabouts of the corpse. The murderer had assumed the name of his victim, changing his personal appearance to aid the deception. The whole affair is a parallel to the Zeigenmeyer tragedy.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 1, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling on Friday over the Southern and Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley, with northeast winds; southeasterly winds with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Indications are not anticipated for to-night, unless possibly on the Southern coast of Texas.

THE New York *Commercial* of Thursday says, "a verdict has been given in the Supreme Court of that State against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company in a suit turning upon the question of suicide. The plaintiff was the widow of a man who had shot himself, and the amount of the insurance policy was $10,000. Payment having been resisted, on the ground that the policy contained a clause freeing the company from responsibility in case the party insured should 'die by his own hand, sane or insane.' The question came up again, with the usual result. The verdict was for the full amount named in the policy, with interest added. Repeated verdicts of this character against life insurance companies establish so many precedents that it would be better to expunge from policies the suicide clause of the policy. Juries seem to view with disfavor that the heirs of a suicide are entitled to the policy which he kept up by regular payment of premiums to a life insurance company, justifying their verdicts in the belief that suicide is a disease, the act being its own sufficient evidence of the fact."

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Due.
Dean, E. W., Greenville, Pa	3
Jackson, Edward, Florence, Pa	3
French, Schober & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Hauck, Mrs. Mary E., New Brighton, Pa	3
James, L. T., New York, N. Y.	3
Moore & Co. P., Cameron, W. Va	3
Vincent, Rev. W. R., Sloans Station, O	3
Welsh, Mr. Connellsville, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The Millage for 1872---Reduction From Last Year.

Controller Lambert yesterday submitted to the County Commissioners the estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1872, with the following communication:

OFFICE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1872.

To the Commissioners of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of the act of May 1st, 1861, I hereby present you with a detailed statement of the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the county in 1872.

You will perceive that the sum of $463,579 84 is necessary to be raised by taxation for county and workhouse purposes. For the former a levy of ten mills, and for the latter of two mills on the present valuation will be required. This sum will leave a surplus of about $16,000, which can be made available in estimates for 1873. Yours respectfully,

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

The expenditures for the year, according to the statement above referred to, foot up $639,828 59, including salaries and expenses of county officers, which are offsetted by their payments.

The millage, compared with that of 1871, is as follows:

	1871.	1872.
County tax	12 mills.	10 mills.
Work-house tax	1 mill.	2 mills.
Poor tax (country districts)	1¼ mills	2 mills.

In the two cities there is a clean reduction of two mills for County purposes, but the increase of one mill for the Work-house leaves a net decrease of but one mill in the city districts. In the boroughs and townships the Poor tax has been increased half a mill, so that the net reduction will be half a mill. One mill nets in the whole county, (on $43,000,000 valuation), about $41,000. The valuation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny is nearly $27,000,000, so that the reduction in taxes for county and work house together, in the two cities, will be about $25,000. The valuation of the boroughs and townships aggregates over $16,000,000, and on this the half mill reduction will save the tax payers about $7,500. The aggregate reduction, therefore, compared with the assessment of 1871, will be $63,000. This will in some measure help the owners of Pittsburgh property to stand the additional millage required this year for city purposes.

Narrow Escapes.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as the Pittsburgh and Erie Express was coming to this city, it ran down a horse and buggy between Sharon and Sharpsville. The buggy contained two persons who made an extraordinary escape from instant death. When the engine struck the vehicle it sent the horse whirling down a hill on one side of the track, and the buggy and its occupants down an embankment on the other side. The horse was killed almost instantly, but strange to say the two persons were scarcely injured at all. The buggy was a perfect wreck.

Gough at Library Hall.

Mr. John B. Gough spoke last night, on the "old familiar subject" of Temperance, at Library Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The Hall was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. All the stationary seats were taken up in half an hour from the time of opening, and another half hour was spent in arranging chairs and benches in the passages and on the stage. The public will be gratified to learn that Mr. Gough will deliver his lecture "Will It Pay," on Monday evening next, in the same Hall.

Committee Meetings.

The Committees of Councils meet as follows: Roads at half past two o'clock this afternoon; Streets at seven in the evening; the Survey Committee at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the Wooden Building Committee at three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The business in the hands of the several Committees referred to is most important, and the members should be on hand punctually at the hours mentioned.

Mt. Washington Council.

The Council of the borough of Mt. Washington held a regular monthly meeting last evening. Burgess Boggs presided and Robert Armstrong acted as Secretary. The report of the Street Commissioner, showing an expenditure of thirty dollars, was presented, and approved. Mr. Bigham presented a bill for grading one of the streets of the borough, which amounted to $1,003. The bill was ordered to be paid. On motion adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It has been said of Forrest that he is not artistically pliable; that early in his life he adopted a certain ideal dramatic model, and that this inner idea has subsequently mastered and absorbed to its use all the rest of his being. This criticism is perhaps faulty, but certainly there is good reason to believe that he has buried himself in meditation of his grand characters as few actors have ever done, nourishing his theory with reasoning, and putting it into communication with the chain of his whole doctrines and experiences; since in no other way, save by intuition itself, could he have brought himself to perceive all the effects of a situation and all the details of a character so as to give them a relief and coloring which create absolute illusion.

For this is what he did last night in the character of *Virginius*, repeated in consequence of numerous and urgent requests, before an audience whom he held wrapt as by a spell, but which, for the sake of the absent ones themselves, it could have been greatly wished were larger; for surely if "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," a recollection of grandeur is not a less immortal inheritance.

The tragedy was cast as before, Miss Effie E. Elisler assuming the character of *Virginia*, and winning golden opinions from all sorts of people in her rendition, and receiving also the marked compliment of a call before the curtain.

To-night Mr. Forrest makes his last appearance, and those who have not yet seen this great Nestor of the modern stage should not fail to seize this only remaining opportunity of doing so. "King Lear" will be performed.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

M'lle Morlacchi is attracting very fair audiences at this house, the attendance increasing each night. The "French Spy" was performed last evening, and passed off very smoothly. M'lle Morlacchi exhibited great proficiency in the broad sword exercise, and in her dances was rapturously applauded. The stock company afforded the lady admirable support, while the enjoyable music of the "Spy" was artistically rendered by Mr. Toerge's orchestra. This evening M'lle Morlacchi's farewell benefit comes off, when she will appear as *Naramatta*, in the dramatic version of Cooper's "Wept of the Wish-ton-wish." This drama is one calculated to please every one. It combines some interesting bits of pathos, with an endless amount of humor. Mr. Hotto always creates roars of laughter in the comely role of the "Wyst." The other characters have been judiciously distributed among the ladies and gentlemen of the company. The performance will conclude with the "French Spy."

To-morrow afternoon Morlacchi will appear at the matinee. Great preparations have been made for Saturday night's entertainment, when will be presented one of the best bills of the season.

Varieties Theater.

There was the usual large attendance at the Varieties last night, and every one went home satisfied that he had witnessed a capital entertainment. There will be a fine programme to-night. Matinee at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon.

Hotto's Benefit.

Harry Hotto, the exceedingly clever comedian of Manager Beamer's stock company, and a very genial gentleman withal, is announced to take his annual benefit on Monday evening. One of the best bills of the season may be looked for.

German Opera To-Night.

At the Library Hall this evening, Theodore Wachtel and his troupe give their second operatic performance of the season. Adolphe Adams's sparkling comic opera, "The Postillion of Lonjumeau," with the great tenor as *Chapelou*, is to be performed. It is said to be one of his best efforts.

Mrs. Richings-Bernard.

As will be seen by the Manager's announcement elsewhere, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, one of the most popular ladies who ever appeared in Pittsburgh, will commence an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Opera House next Tuesday evening. She is accompanied by Mr. Henri Drayton, the popular basso of the English opera troupe for several seasons past. The opening piece to be the comedy of "Extremes," in which both will appear, each singing a number of songs. The admirers of these artists should, therefore, turn out in force, and give them a hearty welcome back to our boards. The box sheet for the sale of seats will be opened at the Fifth Avenue Opera House to-day.

"Dundreary."

Mr. Sothern's engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House commences Monday evening, the play, of course, being the comedy, "Our American Cousin." The sale of reserved seats for the Sothern nights is now going on at the box office of the new Opera House.

Aimee Coming to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Maurice Grau, the manager of M'lle Aimee and her opera troupe, was in town yesterday and concluded arrangements with Mr. Ellsler for the performance here of the company. M'lle Aimee will be here three nights and one matinee, commencing Thursday, February 15th, during which time will be produced the following operas of Offenbach: "La Perichole," "Barbe Bleue," "Grande Duchesse" and "Les Brigands." This will be the first opportunity afforded our citizens of enjoying this lively and fashionable entertainment, which for the past four years has occupied so much of the attention of the theater-goers in New York.

The Coming Boat Race.

Some time since the Biglin brothers issued a challenge to any pair of oarsmen in the United States, to row them a race during the coming season. The "defi" has been accepted by the J. B. Jones boat club, and the sum of $100 sent to the *Clipper* office, New York, to bind the bargain. It is probable that Coulter and Gaudaur, members of the club, will pull against the Biglins. The Alleghenians agree to every proposition of the Biglins, except the date, making it one month later than the time proposed by the New Yorkers—as it will require some time to have the boat built, and the Alleghenians to get in regular train. The articles sent on by Mr. Anthony, President of the Jones club, stipulate the race to come off on the 15th of May, on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, each party to pay their own expenses, and the stakes to be one thousand dollars. The Biglins will no doubt accept.

Personal.

The resignation of Anthony M. Cochrane, Esq., as Manager of the West Pennsylvania Department of the Life Association of America, has been announced. He intends removing to New York to assist his father-in-law, John Dougall, Esq., in the publication of the *Daily Witness*. During his residence here Mr. Cochrane has made many warm friends, who will regret his leaving. We have no doubt, however, that in the field of journalism, which he is about to enter, his well known energy and business qualifications, aided by his often proved ability to wield the pen of a ready writer," will make him a valuable auxiliary either in the editorial room or in the counting room of the *Daily Witness*.

ATTENTION is called to the announcement in our advertising columns that the fine poultry on exhibition at City Hall will be sold Saturday afternoon.

THE sales of Northern Pacific Railroad seven-thirty bonds during January amounted to $1,515,400.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 1, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise, Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	3	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	11
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	3
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	1	5	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La	1	4	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	7

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—River not materially changed; it has risen five inches, doubtless owing to a gorge below. The Newport ferryboats are still running, while below pedestrians cross on the ice.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Cloudy and milder; thermometer 33. Not much ice floating in front of the city. No business.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 1.—Clear till noon: mercury 10 to 35, now cloudy. River stationary and firmly blockaded by ice.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 1.—No arrivals nor departures. No change in the gorge near Columbus, but the weather has moderated very much since morning and the two persons were scarcely injured at all. The buggy was a perfect wreck.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—The river gorged below here during last night, and this forenoon the harbor was jammed full of ice and the ferry boats held fast to the shores. The Red River transfer steamer Bogy, however, cut a channel through the ice just below the bridge and ran as a ferry boat all day. The low boat Fisher also opened a passage and the ferries boat Fisher also opened a passage and the ferries did regular business. The gorge is a bad one, but the weather is moderating a good deal to-day and there is a southeast wind now blowing with indications of rain. News from the gorge below Cairo is to the effect that the Great Republic will be extricated and reach Memphis in time to receive the Grand Duke Alexis.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Warm and raining. River falling fast—within two feet of the lowest of the season. Arrived—H. Turner, New Orleans; St. Joe, Cairo; Cleburn, Arkansas. Departed—Indiana, Cairo.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 1.—Up—John F. Toile, 4 A. M.; Illinois, 9 A. M. The Mary Alice is lying here repairing boilers. Cool and clear; river falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Arrived—Richmond, Memphis; John Kyle, St. Louis. Departed—James Howard, St. Louis; Tidal Wave, Arkansas river.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Moderating; raining.

COTTON MARKETS

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 9,000 bales; good ordinary 20½@21¼c; low ordinary 21¾@21¾c; middlings 22¼@22¾c; receipts, 7,325 bales; exports—New York, 917 bales; Providence 130 bales; stock, 236,269 bales.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Cattle more active; very best on sale to-day at 6a7c; first quality 5a6c; medium 3¾@4¼c; ordinary 3a3½c; receipts 1,431; sales 1,079. Hogs in fair demand at 6¾a7c; receipts, 5,050. Sheep in fair demand; fair to good 6a7c; good to extra 7a8c; receipts 2,718.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Greenwald & Kahn vs. R. C. Howard, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $80 24.

Wm. J. Findley vs. Leitch was next taken up. This was an action for boarding. Verdict for plaintiff for $166.

Samuel H. Hartman vs. Levi Wolff, action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $550 51.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas Backhon et al of the Ohio Township Trust Company. The plaintiff alleged that he had deposited with the company several notes, and that he only received $200 upon them, the remaindar having been taken by the cashier of the company, who disappeared. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

134. Leech vs. Shaum.
152. Beisel vs. Beisel.
163. Smith et al vs. Canavin.
174. Wm. Carr & Co. vs. Rush et al.
12. Reighard vs. Tschudy.
20. Reighard vs. Haid.
189. In the matter of the petition of F. C Negley for Lat. R. R.
32. Watt & Wilson vs. Mulholland & Black.
128. Sawyer vs. Pittsburgh and St. Louis Railroad.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Joseph Hansen vs. J. W. Reynolds and wife. Action in ejectment. The plaintiffs sold some property to the defendants, who lost the deed, they allege. He brought suit then in ejectment against them. The case was compromised.

Allegheny National Bank vs. John Dalzell, garnishee. Execution attachment on $1,000 shares Eagle Cotton Mill stock, which plaintiff held as the property of John S. Bell. Plaintiff discontinued the suit after hearing defendant's testimony.

Charles Gibb vs. Jas. O'Hara or S. S. Fowler & Co. Suit on two promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,227 91.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

132. Roddy vs. Hudspeth.
133. Oliver, Adm'r vs. Denniston.
134. Herrman vs. Spreen.
135. Brown vs. Huckstein.
137. Crebe vs. Gray.
140. McCully vs. Hoovier et al.
142. Parl. vs. Logan.
143. Appelbaum vs. Freiderich.

The Police Committee—The "Black Maria."

Yesterday afternoon the Police Committee of Councils held a regular meeting, Chairman Hare in the chair. The police pay roll for the past month, amounting to $9,406 70, was submitted and approved. A sub-committee, with Mr. Hare as chairman, was appointed to secure bids for the building of a "Black Maria" for the conveyance of prisoners from this city to Claremont and other places where such unfortunates most do congregate.

The request for a day captain of police for the Seventeenth ward was not acceded to.

The New Police.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the new police force was sworn into office by Mayor Blackmore. His Honor made a short address to the men, advising them to attend faithfully to their duties and to abstain from entering drinking houses save on business.

At the hour of two in the afternoon the Chief of Police, Mr. Irwin, made a few remarks to the men, giving them a line of going out duty, similar in tenor to those of the Mayor. The force is composed of excellent material, and promises to be quite effective.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Black Maria is to be purchased at last.

THE G. A. R. fair opens on next Tuesday evening at City Hall.

ONLY one case at the four o'clock hearing yesterday.

AND now it is said that a cat caused all the trouble in the haunted house.

LOEW'S Varieties re-opens to-night at the new Opera House next Monday evening.

CAROLINE RICHINGS and Henri Drayton are to appear at the Fifth Avenue Opera House next week.

THIS evening M'lle. Morlacchi appears in a "speaking part," for the first time, at the Fifth Avenue Opera House.

THE BILL chartering our Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will likely go through at Harrisburg to-day.

MESSRS. Hunter, Linderman and Hoosack were sworn into office yesterday by Mayor Blackmore as Street Commissioners.

CAPT. REED, who has had the "night turn" at the Central Station for years, says he cannot keep awake in day light.

CHRIS MAGEE, Esq., took charge of the spare change about the city treasurer's office, yesterday.

THE number of Texas cattle at present offered for sale at the stock yards is larger than for a very long time past.

THE last six months of Mayor Brush's term yielded $12,000 15 to the city treasury. The account was squared "to a cent" on Wednesday evening.

"GROUND HOG-DAY," was it yesterday or is it *tooday?* If the sun shines to-day it will make no difference, if the animal will enter his tomb and stay there.

CORONER WIRT held eighteen inquests during the month of January, eight of which were the results of intemperance. The excess of the office were $166 85.

A LABORER named McGobern, employed in the steel mills of Messrs. Miller, Beck & Co., was struck yesterday afternoon by a steel spring and severely injured.

YESTERDAY, at the East Liberty stock yards, a "bunch" of sheep from Indiana was sold to a Philadelphia firm at 8½ per hundred pounds. A "fat" price but fat sheep.

NO ONE but a chicken "financier," as Mrs. Partington has it, would believe how many fine cocks and hens are in Allegheny county. A visit to City Hall will well repay the time and money expended.

IS Mrs. Macready, the actress, ubiquitous? or are there two performers of that name, both of whom play "Shylock"? Mrs. Mac. is announced to play "Shylock" in both Harrisburg and Pittsburgh next Monday night.

MR. MAURICE GRAU, agent for M'lle. Aimee's opera bouffe company, arrived here yesterday. He is making arrangements for the appearance in a short time of the company at the new Opera House.

THE through train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, was three hours behind time. A child was born on the train a few hours before it arrived.

LIEUT. GORDON, of the Mayor's police, entered upon his third year yesterday, as Lieutenant of the First District. Mr. Gordon has proved himself an excellent officer during the past, and will no doubt continue that reputation in the future.

E. BRUSH, Esq., son of the worthy ex-Mayor, now a resident of Washington county, met with a sad misfortune on Wednesday, in the loss of his infant son. Although but a few days old the little one's friends of Mr. Brush will greatly regret the occurrence.

THE officials in the office of the United States Court yesterday presented officer John Herron, now of Mayor Blackmore's police force, with a handsome silver-mounted pistol and a handy-billy. Mr. Herron has been employed in the office of the United States Marshal for the past three years.

ALDERMAN Strain yesterday received the information of Samuel Levin, who charged a man named Herold with assault and battery. Mrs. Herold charged Mrs. Levin with disorderly conduct. The parties reside in the same house on Market street, but do not appear to get along the best way in the world.

ON Tuesday evening, February 6th, at ten o'clock, the beautiful gold Railroad timekeeper will be presented either to Mr. Connor, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or to Mr. Stitt of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, by the ladies of the fair for the benefit of the First Methodist Church of Sharpsburg.

THE February special term of the United States District Court will commence on Monday next, when the cases in bankruptcy will be taken up, and occupy the attention of the Court the entire week. District Attorney Swoope is still confined to his home by illness, but this will not interfere with the trial of the bankruptcy cases.

JAMES STEINER, a half-witted man about twenty-eight years of age, was invited by one of his friends to visit him at his house in Beck's Run. He visited the house yesterday, and had no sooner entered than he was knocked down by his would-be friend and badly beaten on the head. He was removed to his home in Birmingham, and Dr. Riggs summoned, who attended his injuries.

SAYS the Steubenville *Herald:* Cheap gas is talked of. A Pittsburgh man wants to furnish Steubenville with good illuminating gas twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the citizens are now paying. He builds coke ovens first and generates the gas threfrom. As an experiment he intends attaching a pipe to the ovens of the Market Street Coal Company, and light up Wallace's woolen factory.

AS OUR readers are aware Judge McCandless was at Eaton Rapids, Mich., searching for his health. The *Journal* of that place says: "His Honor, Judge McCandless, of Pittsburgh, is stopping at the Front House, in company with his son and daughter. The occasional visits of the Judge to Eaton Rapids are not only doing him a great deal of good, as to health, but are hailed by all here who have pleasure of his acquaintance with great pleasure. We trust he may be able to stay with us this time sufficiently long to receive a permanent benefit. And yet, we like to have him come often." His Honor arrived home last evening.

ALLEGHENY.

Letter Carriers' Report.

Following is a report of the Letter Carriers for the month of January:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	68,822	22,858
Drop letters	8,160	2,972
Papers	30,192	1,167
Total	105,174	27,997

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

OFFICER THOMAS was appointed Lieutenant of the First District by the Mayor last evening.

THE new police force were sworn in last evening by the Mayor.

MARY MARTIN, a resident of McClure township, made an information before Alderman Smith yesterday, charging her husband, James Martin, with assault and battery with intent to kill. The prosecutrix alleges that he caused chased her all over the house with a large carving knife in his hand, and that on several occasions he ill-treated and abused her. A warrant was issued.

MICHAEL FERN yesterday preferred a charge of desertion, before Alderman Smith, against his wife, Ann Fern, alleging that she removed all the household furniture. The accused was arrested, and, after a hearing, she agreed to return the furniture and again return home, when the case was dismissed, the prosecutor paying the costs. Mrs. Fern gave as a reason for deserting her husband that he ill-treated her.

THE strangers' room attached to the lock-up was occupied by ten able-bodied men, all of whom, as they claimed, had been in the city but a few days. They had all been looking for work, but only two out of the number had succeeded in obtaining employment. The Mayor, yesterday morning, sent eight of the party to the Work House for thirty days. Following are the names: John Williams, Wm. Newton, Geo. Smith, John Nichols, Henry Smith, Fred. Hoffman, Wm. Ries, Peter Blume.

MENTION was made yesterday of a row which occurred in Alderman Crist's office on Tuesday night, during the progress of the trial of a liquor case. Officer Hart, of the Mayor's police, yesterday made information before the Mayor against those who participated in the disturbance, charging them with disorderly conduct. The names of the defendants are Wm. B. Ross and his three sons, Newton, Emmet and Joshua Ross, Edward McCallister and John Chadwick. A hearing will be had in the case this morning. The same row was the cause of another information which was made before Alderman Smith against Emmet, Newton and Joshua Ross, Henry Lang prosecutor.

THE telegraph has already given an account of the serious accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which occurred near Lock Haven, on Monday night. The train, which was bound east, was thrown from the track, and some twenty-eight passengers were more or less seriously injured. From the list of injured, published in the Williamsport *Bulletin*, of Tuesday, we learn that J. Ross Hanlin, and Messrs. J. G. and R. C. G. Sproul, of this city, were wounded. Mr. Hanlin sustained a severe flesh wound on the head, Mr. J. G. Sproul was slightly cut on the head, and Mr. R. C. G. Sproul had his leg severely cut. The *Bulletin* says: The Messrs. Sproul are sons of Henry Sproul, Esq., of Williamsport, and were coming to the city to attend the wedding of their sister, Miss Libbie Sproul, to take place this evening.

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial,

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